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RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

AMONG the admirable counſels which the celebrated legiſlature of the Jews gave them, before his departure, we find the following, 'Remember the days of old; conſider the years of many generations; aſk thy father, and he will ſhow thee, thy elders, and they will tell thee.' And it is certainly one great uſe for the common diviſions of time, that they afford an opportunity of reviewing what is paſt, and reviewing it without prejudice, becauſe without the immediate paſſions and affections which in human actions often interrupt the operations of prudence and deliberation. To individuals, the concluſion of a year has generally been conſidered as a fit opportunity for ſuch a review of paſt tranſactions, as may ſeriouſly affect the heart and conduct; for no year can paſs without affording many undeniable proofs of the uncertainty of life, and many undeniable illuſtrations of the inſtability of all human affairs. To omit ſuch opportunities, to be indifferent to ſuch obvious memoranda of our frailty and inſecurity, would be to deny reaſon its fair play, in the direction of our actions, and to bring on that confuſion of ideas, which ſo frequently leads to irregularity and miſery. In affairs of buſineſs, it would be accounted ruin to neglect a frequent retroſpect of what has been done. Why it ſhould appear leſs hurtful in the moral government of ourſelves, is wholly unaccountable.

What a year may thus be to an individual, a century may ſurely be to a nation; a fit period for a review of its progreſs in aggregate power, wealth, or happineſs. And if ever any century moſt imperiouſly demanded us to 'conſider the years of many generations,' it is that which is juſt expired. Whoever caſts but a tranſient glance at the events of which it is compoſed, whether occurri g in Great Britain, or in other nations, will be convinced of this by a demonſtration ſuperior to any mere argument. In a paper, like the preſent, it is but a very ſuperficial glance we can take; to enter fully into the various ſubjects which preſent themſelves, would employ volumes, and not employ them uſeleſsly, and doubtleſs the ableſt hiſtorians of future days will find the greateſt intereſt, and beſtow the moſt

induſtrious reſearch into the events that marked the progreſs of the eighteenth century.

At its commencement, we were engaged, in confederacy with foreign allies, in a war to curb the ambition of monarchical France, which, after the many glorious victories atchieved by the duke of Marlborough, terminated in the peace of Utrecht in 1713. In this war, we gained the important fortreſs of Gibraltar, which has ever ſince been annexed to the Britiſh empire. It was alſo in this period that the union was effected between England and Scotland. Prejudices in the latter country ran as ſtrong againſt this meaſure as they have ſince done in Ireland, but they were as ſpeedily overcome by the reſpective legiſlatures, and we believe the unprejudiced in Scotland are now willing to allow, that it has been of conſiderable advantage to that country. There exiſted, however, in Scotland, another prejudice, which produced more fatal effects, and which was in ſome degree added to the former; we allude to an attachment to the exile family of Stewart, an attachment which has been deemed honourable, becauſe ſincere, but it certainly was not wiſe, becauſe it was an attachment to a monarch, whoſe object was to enſlave the nation, and to favour, if not to revive, the eſtabliſhment of a religion the moſt averſe to the preſbyterian religion in Scotland, of any that can be conceived. This, however, produced two rebellions, the one in 1715, and the other in 1745, which may be ranked among the leading events of the eighteenth century, although they can bear no compariſon with the nature of that rebellious ſpirit, which has ſince ariſen among moſt nations in Europe, and has for its object the deſtruction of almoſt every principle of government, which the Scotch rebels would have died to preſerve, and in particular, monarchical government and hereditary right.

From December 1718 to 1721, Great Britain carried on a war with Spain, and another commenced in 1739, and with France in 1744, both which were concluded by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The loſſes of the French and Spaniards, in their ſhipping, during this war, was very great, and was attended with a ſingular effect upon our public funds. The vaſt fortunes made by private perſons brought ſuch wealth into the country, that, in 1749, the intereſt of the national debt was reduced from four to three and a half *per* cent. for ſeven years, after which the whole was to ſtand reduced to three *per* cent. This, it has been obſerved, was the boldeſt ſtroke of finance ever attempted, perhaps, in any country, conſiſtently with public faith; for the creditors of the government, after an ineffectual oppoſition, continued their money in the funds, and a few, who ſold out, even made intereſt to have it replaced on the ſame ſecurity, or were paid off their principal ſums out of the ſinking fund.

Peace, however, was not of long continuance; the encroachments of the French on our foreign poſſeſſions, occaſioned another war, which commenced in 1755; in 1762, the Spaniards joined the French, but in 1763, peace was again concluded; this event is too recent to require a particular detail. It was no ſooner concluded, however, than the unhappy diſputes between the American colonies and the mother country were occaſioned, at firſt, by certain taxation acts. In 1775, America was in arms againſt the Britiſh government, and in 1778, France aided them with troops; this brought on a war with Spain and Holland, which terminated in 1783. But the effects will probably long be felt; whoever looks on a larger ſcale to cauſe and effect, muſt find it eaſy to trace the revolution in France to the aſſiſtance the court of France gave to the Americans. The French, who never knew the ſweets of liberty, or the nature of popular governments, were ſent to fight for them in America, at an immenſe diſtance from the

controul of their own government, and expoſed to all the inſinuations and inſtructions in the theory of liberty, which the Americans could give them. But the diſcuſſion of this curious fact muſt be left to hiſtorians.

In a few years, ſymptoms of diſaffection appeared in France; they were excited or promoted by men of talents and ambition, and they ſoon broke out in a form more terrible than had yet happened in any nation. Compariſons, we are aware, have been made between this revolution and that in England, in the time of Charles I. To us, the cauſes, the objects, the actors, and the effects, all ſeem different, and it would not be a very arduous taſk, if things are to be judged by compariſon, to vindicate the rebellion in England as *comparatively* innocent. A king, indeed, was put to death by a mock trial, or rather no trial at all; and rich ſubjects were oppreſſed and deſpoiled; but where, in the whole hiſtory of this rebellion, can we find (we except the field of battle) inſtances enough of cruelty or bloodſhed to be put in competition with one hour of the many maſſacreing days of France?

This laſt event, however, conſtitutes the principal in the eighteenth century. Its importance can never eaſily be eſtimated. The whole continent of Europe has felt its effects by diſorganization, revolution, and anarchy. Its own ſhapes, as confined to France, have been various.—Succeſſions of tyrants have given a variety to the forms of its government, but nothing has laſted long, except the perſeverance of the ſoldiery, who have fought equally for all forms, modes, and ſhapes of government, from Robeſpierre to Bonaparte. Where all this will end, it is impoſſible to foreſee. The event will be remembered as belonging to the laſt century, but its effects will long be felt in the preſent. It is the peculiar cauſe of thankfulneſs, however, for this country, that the devouring ſword has not reached its borders, and that we have derived a protection from our fleets, which has not only contributed to our internal ſecurity, and the promotion of our commerce, but has ſhed an immortal luſtre over the bravery of the Britiſh navy.

Such are the principal events in which we have been concerned, which relate to peace and war. But in taking a more cheering retroſpect of the laſt century, it will now be neceſſary to conſider the progreſs that has been made in commerce, arts, and manufactures, with other circumſtances of great importance to the character and proſperity of the nation.

The firſt object that preſents itſelf, with regard to commerce, and which is of immenſe magnitude, is the trade and territory of the honourable Eaſt India company. From being a company, and a ſmall one, of merchants trading with the natives of the eaſt, they have gradually riſen (but principally within the laſt forty years) to be the ſovereigns of a territory, containing at the cloſe of the war in 1783, 182,122 ſquare miles, on which are upward of eleven millions of people; with the addition of 21,589 ſquare miles ceded by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, to which almoſt the whole of the dominions of that tyrant have ſince been added. Such an event as this is unparalleled in the hiſtory of any nation, and demonſtrates, that the commercial ſpirit, the credit, and the perſeverance of the Engliſh, far exceed that of any other nation. The cauſes which induced government to take the affairs of this company, in ſome meaſure, into their hands, and the political revolutions thereupon, the long diſcuſſions on the merits and demerits of this company, the trial of Mr. Haſtings, which naturally aroſe from the party diviſions of the times, are all ſubjects, which will hereafter be ſtudied with attention, and are none of the leaſt important events of the paſt century.

Except the company of merchants trading to Africa, no new company of any conſequence has been eſtabliſhed in the laſt century. That to Sierra-

Leone, rather a private undertaking, and in its infancy, may be in future times attended with beneficial effects, eſpecially as there ſeems a general wiſh that the abolition of the ſlave-trade may ſoon take place. This laſt may be enumerated among the *memoranda* of the eighteenth century; the firſt ideas on the ſubject were thrown out in books; and ſentiments became frequently interchanged, until a ſociety aroſe whoſe profeſſed purpoſe was the abolition of the trade. A few years ago, application was made to parliament, and received with approbation. Notwithſtanding the importance of the ſlave-trade to the country in a commercial point of view, the majority of the houſe of commons has on all occaſions been friendly to the abolition, which, although it has not taken place, has been attended with an amelioration of the ſtate of the ſlaves in the Weſt Indies. Whatever may be the iſſue of the diſpute, wherever the abolition is mentioned, as the cauſe of humanity, the name of Wilberforce will be revered. His motives were pure, and his efforts, while ſucceſs was at all probable, unceaſing, and moſt meritorious, not leſs creditable to his head than his heart.

In reviewing the progreſs of trade and manufactures, during the laſt century, we are almoſt tempted to ſtate that England *became* a commercial nation in it, for if we compare the accounts of trade and manufactures before 1701, we ſhall find them comparatively trifling. The conſequences of this are to be felt all over the nation, but more obviouſly, and indeed moſt ſtrikingly, in raiſing commercial men to a degree of importance they never before enjoyed in this nation. The vaſt wealth acquired by many individuals has enabled them to rival perſons of hereditary rank and property in all the elegant luxuries and expences of life, and although they are neceſſarily more expoſed to viciſſitudes than the other claſs, yet a Britiſh merchant is a character with whoſe family no alliance is thought diſhonourable, and whoſe name is a letter of credit in every part of the world. The education, too, of this claſs of perſons, is wholly different from what it was. Illiterate merchants are more rarely to be found, and even among ſhopkeepers, and thoſe of inferior order, education is far from being neglected, and there is a fund of good ſenſe, which renders them reſpectable aſſiſtants to government, when information on commercial branches is wanted.

One miſchief, indeed, has ariſen, which it will not perhaps be eaſy to remedy. The ſpirit of ſpeculation, unqueſtionably neceſſary in all commercial purſuits, has of late years been carried to an abſurd exceſs, and has produced the ſudden overthrow of ſome houſes, whoſe credit was deemed impregnable. Now, while it is allowed that no trade can be carried on without ſome riſk, and that all great efforts have been made with great danger, and that trade itſelf in all its ſhapes is a ſpecies of hazard, it ought ever to be obſerved, that there is an imprudent riſk, as well as a prudent one, and that ſpeculation in all caſes ought to have ſome foundation. The contrary, we believe, has been lately the caſe in ſome well-known inſtances. But ſtill it ſays much for the general credit of the nation, that when ſuch inſtances happen, the effects are not felt ſo far and diſtantly, as in former days. Not more than thirty years ago, the bankruptcy of a banking-houſe took place; it may be in the memory of ſome of our readers, that it made a noiſe as if the whole trade of London was ruined by it. It was the theme of every tongue. It was an earthquake or a revolution. Many merchants and traders have ſince failed for a far greater ſum, without occaſioning any more clamour or conſternation than might naturally be expected among their own particular connexions; ſuch is the compactneſs, the union, the ſtability, which the fair and honeſt credit of the nation has given to trade in general,

and it is certain that at no period were greater fortunes made. How far theſe circumſtances bear upon the manners of the nation, is a queſtion of difficult ſolution, but ſurely worthy of the moſt ſerious conſideration. Inſtead of purſuing it, however, in this place, we ſhall advert to two events, which almoſt entirely belong to the eighteenth century, and are, in the opinion of ſome, the cauſe of our commercial proſperity and political conſequence, while, in the view of others, they require checks and controul to prevent their being the ruin of the country; we mean the *national debt* and the *funds*.

The *national debt* is the reſidue of thoſe immenſe ſums, which government has, in times of exigency, been obliged to raiſe, by way of voluntary loan, for the public ſervice, beyond what the annual revenue of the crown could ſupply, and which the ſtate has not hitherto found it convenient to pay off. The *public funds* conſiſt of certain ideal aggregations, or maſſes of the money thus depoſited in the hands of government, together with the general produce of the taxes appropriated by parliament, to pay the intereſt of that money; and the ſurplus of theſe taxes, which have always been more than ſufficient to anſwer the charge upon them, compoſes what is called the *ſinking fund*, as it was originally intended to be applied toward the reduction, or *ſinking* of the national debt. The *Stocks* are the whole of this public and funded debt; which being divided into an infinity of portions or ſhares, bearing a known intereſt, but different in the different funds, may be readily transferred from one perſon to another, and converted into caſh for the purpoſes of buſineſs or pleaſure, and which riſe or fall in value, according to the plenty or ſcarcity of money in the nation, or the opinion the proprietors have of the ſecurity of public credit.

Such is the preſent ſtate of the ſtocks, which are ſubject to little fluctuation, except in times of national danger or calamity. For as the public creditors have long given up all expectation of ever receiving their capital from government, the ſtocks are not much affected by great national proſperity, unleſs when attended with a ſudden or extraordinary influx of money. A ſtrong probability, amounting to a ſpeculative certainty, that the intereſt of the national debt will continue to be regularly paid, without any further reduction, muſt raiſe the ſtocks nearly as high as they can go; and this is the common effect of peace and tranquillity. Formerly, however, the caſe was otherwiſe. The loans were chiefly made by corporations, or great companies of merchants; who, beſide the ſtipulated intereſt, were indulged with certain commercial advantages. To one of thoſe companies was granted, in 1711, the monopoly of a projected trade to the Spaniſh ſettlements on the South Sea; an entire freedom to viſit which, it was ſuppoſed, England would obtain, either from the houſe of Auſtria, or that of Bourbon, in conſequence of the prodigious ſucceſſes of the war. This begat another child of the eighteenth century, the well known *South Sea Bubble*, and it is remarkable, that a ſimilar deception was played in France much about the ſame time, called the *Miſſiſippi ſcheme*.

It is with ſome pleaſure that we turn from theſe ſubjects, to the advancement made during the laſt century in learning and the fine arts. Early in that century, a new and celebrated race of men of letters ſprung up, and obtained for this period the name of the Auguſtan age; Addiſon, Prior, Pope, Swift, Bolinbroke, Shafteſbury, Arbuthnot, Congreve, Steele, Rowe, and many other excellent writers, both in proſe and verſe, need but to be mentioned to be admired, and the Engliſh were at that time as triumphant in literature as in war. Natural and moral philoſophy kept pace with the polite arts. The daily paper, entitled the Spectator, was one of the

literary glories of the eighteenth century; by combating, with reaſon and raillery, the faults in compoſition, and the improprieties in behaviour, it had a wonderful effect upon the taſte and manners of the nation. It contributed greatly to poliſh both.

To the above great names, we have an illuſtrious addition to make in every branch of ſcience of the names of men, who will probably be admired and honoured as long as the Engliſh language is known, and genius, wiſdom and virtue, held in eſtimation.—Newton, Clark, Gay, Halley, Thomſon, Watts, Hutcheſon, Monro, Mead, Fielding, Sherlock, Hoadley, Richardſon, Leland, Young, Jortin, Akenſide, Smollett, Gray, Lyttleton, Goldſmith, Hawkeſworth, Hume, Fergu-ſon, Hogarth, Warburton, Blackſtone, Harris, Newton, (biſhop) Hunter, Kennicot, Johnſon, Lowth, Jenyns, Gainſborough, Cullen, Howard, Franklin, Smith, the Wartons, Henry, Price, Reynolds, Robertſon, Gibbon, Jones, and many others, which are omitted more from want of room than reſpect. Doubtleſs, when a fair eſtimate is made of the progreſs of ſcience in the laſt century, the deciſion will be highly in favour of theſe diſtinguiſhed names.

The miniſters of George I, were the patrons of erudition, and ſome of them were no mean proficients themſelves. George II was himſelf no Mecenas, yet his reign yielded to none of the preceding, in the numbers of learned and ingenious men it proſtuced. The bench of biſhops was never known to be ſo well provided with able prelates, as it was in the early years of his reign; a proof that his nobility and miniſters were judges of literary qualifications. In other departments of erudition, the favour of the public generally ſupplied the coldneſs of the court. After the rebellion in 1745, when Mr. Pelham was conſidered as firſt miniſter, the ſcreen between government and literature was in a great meaſure removed, and men of genius began then to taſte the royal bounty. Since that period, a great progreſs has been made in the polite arts in England. The Royal Academy has been inſtituted, ſome very able artiſts have ariſen, and the annual public exhibitions of painting and ſculpture have been extremely favourable to the arts, by promoting a ſpirit of emulation, and exciting a greater attention to works of merit of this kind among the public in general. The laſt century certainly produced, for the firſt time, a ſchool of painting in England. It is equally true, but at the ſame time a more indiſputable fact, that within the laſt fifty years, the whole genius of engraving ſeems to have ſettled in England. Before that period, we had very few engravers, and thoſe principally confined to portraits; the balance of trade was totally againſt us; all engravings of merit came from the hands of foreigners. Our print-ſhops were entirely filled with the works of foreign artiſts; and thoſe ſhops, conſequently, were not many in number. But ſince the period mentioned, the tide began to turn in our favour, and at this time it may be ſaid, without vanity, that we can produce many engravers, none of whom can be matched in France or Italy. It muſt not be forgot, when ſpeaking on this ſubject, that the merit of encouraging the art of engraving in this country, and conſequently bringing it to its preſent perfection, belongs in an eminent degree to the ſpirit aud induſtry of Mr. alderman Boydell.

The ſentiments of lord Orford, on this ſubject, written a few years ago, are correctly juſt. 'On living artiſts,' ſays he, 'it is neither neceſſary nor proper to expatiate. The taſk will be eaſy to others hereafter to continue the ſeries. That the continuation will afford a brighter liſt, one may augur from the protection given to the arts, from the riches and flouriſhing ſtate of our dominion, and from the maſters we actually poſſeſs. Houſton, Mac-Ardell and Fiſher, have already promiſed by their works to revive the

beauty of mezzotinto. The exquiſite plates of architecture, which daily appear, are not only worthy of the taſte which is reſtored in that ſcience, but exceed whatever has appeared in any age or country. Mr. Rooker is the Marc. Antonio of architecture, Vivares, and ſome others, have great merit in graving landſcape. Major's works after Teniers, &c. will always make a principal figure in a collection of prints, and preveut our envying the French in that branch of the art. I could name more, if it would not look like flattery to the living; but I cannot omit ſo capital a maſter as Mr. Strange, leaſt it ſhould look like the contrary. When I have named him, I have mentioned the art at its higheſt period in Britain.'

But an attempt to be more particular in the vaſt improvements of the eighteenth century, would lead us into too wide a field. Wherever we turn our eyes, we ſhall have reaſon to ſay that before that period moſt of the public inſtitutions, which have given life and vigour to the body politic, which have meliorated the ſtate of man, which have enlarged his ſcience and his taſte, and contributed to his happineſs, were but in their infancy, and many of them not ſo much as thought of. The progreſſive increaſe of population has given birth to new wants in ſociety, and theſe have been ſupplied by new expedients. If we conſider only the ſtate of religion, we ſhall find vaſt matter for remark and illuſtration. The places of public worſhip in the metropolis only, have been more than doubled within the century. A new ſect, too, has ariſen from the labours of one or two individuals, whoſe hiſtory affords much ſubject of conſideration. We allude to the methodiſts, now very populous in every part of the three kingdoms. Nor has the age which has juſt expired, been more remarkable for zeal in the *profeſſion* of religion, than for the extent of ſome of thoſe practices which it particularly enjoins. On this ſubject we could with great pleaſure expatiate. The intereſts of humanity never were conſulted by all ranks with more fervour, nor do we mean to leſſen its merit, when we add that humanity has of late years become a *faſhion*. Let any ſcheme of the charitable kind be propoſed, and it is inſtantly encouraged by the voluntary contributions of individuals, on whom there is no tye but the dictates of their own hearts. But it is ſufficient on this head to remark, in point of fact, that except the royal hoſpitals, all the public charitable inſtitutions in the metropolis, whether under the name of hoſpitals, diſpenſaries, ſocieties, &c. &c. were eſtabliſhed in the eighteenth century—and to theſe we may add the majority of the charity pariſh ſchools. Theſe are the permanent eſtabliſhments of that century: ſhould we add the temporary ſubſcriptions of public bodies and individuals, the liſt would ſwell almoſt beyond credibility.

In the article of public amuſements, much might be ſaid of their advancement during the period alluded to; one great and important revolution was effected in the early part of the century, upon the theatre, and that by the labours and perſeverance of an individual. A brief account of this may be new to ſome of our readers.

In the reign of Charles I, ſays the biographer of Congreve, the puritans had raiſed a violent clamour againſt the drama, which they conſidered as an entertainment not lawful to Chriſtians, an opinion held by them in common with the church of Rome; and Prynne publiſhed *Hiſtrio-maſtix*, a huge volume, in which ſtage-plays were cenſured. The outrages and crimes of the puritans brought afterward their whole ſyſtem of doctrine into diſrepute, and from the reſtoration, the poets and the players were left at quiet; for to have moleſted them would have had the appearance of tendency to puritanical malignity.

This danger, however, was worn away by time; and Collier, a fierce and implacable nonjuror, knew that an attack upon the theatre would never make him ſuſpected for a puritan; he therefore publiſhed 'A ſhort view

of the Immorality and Prophaneneſs of the Engliſh Stage,' I believe with no other motive than religious zeal and honeſt indignation. He was formed for a controvertiſt; with ſufficient learning; with diction vehement and pointed, though often vulgar and incorrect with unconquerable pertinacity; with wit in the higheſt degree keen and ſarcaſtic; and with all thoſe powers exalted and invigorated by juſt confidence in his cauſe.

Thus qualified, and thus incited, he walked out to battle, and aſſailed at once moſt of the living writers, from Dryden to Durfey. His onſet was violent: thoſe paſſages, which while they ſtood ſingle had paſſed with little notice, when they were accumulated and expoſed together, excited horror; the wiſe and the pious caught the alarm, and the nation wondered why it had ſo long ſuffered irreligion and licentiouſneſs to be openly taught at the public charge. Nothing now remained for the poets but to reſiſt or fly. Dryden's conſcience, or his prudence, angry as he was, withheld him from the conflict; Congreve and Vanburgh attempted anſwers. Congreve, a very young man, elated with ſucceſs, and impatient of cenſure, aſſumed an air of confidence and ſecurity. His chief artifice of controverſy is to retort upon his adverſary his own words; he is very angry, and, hoping to conquer Collier with his own weapons, allows himſelf in the uſe of every term of contumely and contempt; but he has the ſword without the arm of Scanderbeg; he has his antagoniſt's coarſeneſs, but not his ſtrength. Collier replied, for conteſt was his delight, he was not to be frightened from his purpoſe or his prey.

The cauſe of Congreve was not tenable; whatever gloſſes he might uſe for the defence or palliation of ſingle paſſages, the general tenour and tendency of his plays muſt always be condemned. It is acknowledged with univerſal conviction, that the peruſal of his works will make no man better; and that their ultimate effect is to repreſent pleaſure in alliance with vice, and to relax thoſe obligations by which life ought to be regulated.—The ſtage found other advocates, and the diſputes was protracted through ten years, but at laſt comedy grew more modeſt; and Collier lived to ſee the reward of his labour in the reformation of the theatre.

Such is the brief hiſtory of this event, the effects of which are felt in the theatre to this day, nothing, or very little, of an indecent kind, being permitted in the words of the authors, or the conduct of the actors. We ſhould now proceed to a ſhort retroſpect of the manners of the laſt century, and the internal political changes, ending in the union with Ireland, but this article has already extended ſo much beyond the propoſed bounds, that we muſt take another opportunity to conſider thoſe ſubjects.

IRISH FUNERALS.

THE Iriſh have always been remarkable for their funeral lamentations, and this peculiarity has been noticed by almoſt every traveller who viſited them. And it ſeems derived from their Celtic anceſtors, the primeval inhabitants of this iſle. It has been affirmed of the Iriſh, that to cry was more natural to them than to any other nation, and at length the Iriſh cry became proverbial.

Cambrenſis, in the twelfth century, ſays, the Iriſh then muſically expreſſed their griefs, that is, they applied the muſical art, in which they excelled all others, to the orderly celebration of funeral obſequies, by dividing the mourners into two bodies, each alternately ſinging their part, and the whole in times joining in full chorus. The body of the deceaſed, dreſſed in grave clothes, and ornamented with flowers, was placed on a bier, or ſome elevated ſpot. The relations and

keerers (ſinging mourners) ranged themſelves in two diviſions, one at the head, and the other at the feet of the corpſe. The bards and *croteries* had before prepared the funeral *Caoinan* (ſong.) The chief bard of the head chorus began by ſinging the firſt ſtanza in a low, doleful tone, which was ſoftly accompanied by the harp; at the concluſion the foot ſemichorus began the lamentation; or Ullaloo, from the final note of the preceding ſtanza, in which they were anſwered by the head ſemichorus: then both united in one general chorus. The chorus of the firſt ſtanza being ended, the chief bard of the foot ſemichorus began the ſecond Gol, or lamentation, in which he was anſwered by that of the head; and then as before both united in the general full chorus. Thus alternately were the ſong and choruſſes performed during the night. The genealogy, rank, poſſeſſions, the virtues and vices of the dead were rehearſed, and a number of interrogations were addreſſed to the deceaſed; as, why did he die? If married, whether his wife was faithful to him, his ſons dutiful, or good hunters or warriors? If a woman, whether her daughters were fair or chaſte? If a young man, whether he had been croſſed in love? or if the blue-eyed maids of Erin treated him with ſcorn?

It is curious to obſerve how cuſtoms and ceremonies degenerate. The preſent Iriſh cry, or howl, cannot boaſt of much melody, nor is the funeral proceſſion conducted with much dignity. The crowd of people, who aſſemble at theſe funerals, ſometimes amounts to a thouſand, often to four or five hundred. They gather as the bearers of the hearſe proceed on their way, and when they paſs through any village, or when they come near any houſes, they begin to cry, Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh! Agh! Agh! raiſing their notes from the firſt Oh! to the laſt Agh! in a kind of mournful howl. This gives notice to the inhabitants of the village, that a funeral is paſſing, and immediately they flock out to follow it. In the province of Munſter, it is a common thing for the women to follow a funeral, to join in the univerſal cry, with all their might and main for ſome time, and then turn and aſk, 'Arrah! who is it that's dead?—Who is it we're crying for?' Even the pooreſt people have their own burial-places, that is, ſpots of ground in the church-yards, where they ſay that their anceſtors have been buried ever ſince the wars of Ireland: and if theſe burial-places are ten miles from the place where a man dies, his friends and neighbours take care to carry his corps thither. Always one prieſt, often five or ſix prieſts attend theſe funerals: each prieſt repeats a maſs, for which he is paid ſometimes a ſhilling, ſometimes half a crown, ſometimes half a guinea, or a guinea, according to the circumſtances, or as they ſay, according to the *ability* of the deceaſed.

The lower Iriſh are wonderfully eager to attend the funerals of their friends and relations, and they make their relationſhips branch out to a great extent. The proof, that a poor man has been well beloved during his life, is his having a crowded funeral. To attend a neighbour's funeral is a cheap proof of humanity, but it does not, as ſome imagine, coſt nothing. The time ſpent in attending funerals, may be ſafely valued at half a million to the Iriſh nation: but it is thought that double that ſum would not be too high an eſtimate. The habits of proſligacy and drunkenneſs, which are acquired at *wakes*, are here put out of the queſtion. When a labourer, a carpenter, or a ſmith is not at his work, which frequently happens, aſk where he is gone, and ten to one the anſwer is—'Oh faith, pleaſe your honour, he couldn't do a ſtroke today, for he is gone to *the* funeral!'

On OBJECTS *of* TERROR.—*With* MONTMORENCY; *a Fragment.*

[By Dr. DRAKE.]

OBJECTS of terror may, with propriety, be divided into thoſe, which owe their origin to the agency of ſuper-human beings, and form a part of every ſyſtem of mythology, and into thoſe which depend upon natural cauſes and events for their production. In the eſſay on gothic ſuperſtition, the former ſpecies has been noticed, and a tale preſented to the reader, whoſe chief circumſtances are brought about through the influence of preternatural power; on the latter we ſhall now deliver a few obſervations, and terminate them with a fragment, in which terror is attempted to be excited by the interferences of ſimple material cauſation.

Terror thus produced requires no ſmall degree of ſkill and arrangement, to prevent its operating more pain than pleaſure. Unaccompanied by thoſe myſterious incidents, which indicate the miniſtration of beings mightier far than we, and which induce that thrilling ſenſation of mingled aſtoniſhment, apprehenſion and delight, ſo irreſiſtibly captivating to the generality of mankind, it will be apt to create rather horror and diſguſt, than the grateful emotion intended. To obviate this reſult, it is neceſſary either to interpoſe picturesque deſcription, or ſublime and pathetic ſentiment, or ſo to ſtimulate curioſity by the artful texture of the fable, or by the uncertain and ſuſpended fate of an intereſting perſonage, that the mind ſhall receive ſuch a degree of artificial pleaſure, as may mitigate and ſubdue what, if naked of decoration and ſkilful accompaniment, would ſhock and appal every feeling heart.

A poem, a novel, or a picture may however, notwithſtanding its accurate imitation of nature, and beauty of execution, unfold a ſcene ſo horrid, or ſo cruel, that the art of the painter or the poet, is unable to render it communicative of the ſmalleſt pleaſurable emotion. He who could fix, for inſtance, upon the following event as a fit ſubject for the canvas, was ſurely unacquainted with the chief purport of his art. 'A robber, who had broken into a repoſitory of the dead, in order to plunder a corſe of ſome rich ornaments, is ſaid to have been ſo affected with the hideous ſpectacle of mortality, which preſented itſelf when he opened the coffin, that he ſlunk away, trembling and weeping, without being able to execute his purpoſe.' 'I have met,' ſays Dr. Beattie, 'with an excellent print upon this ſubject; but was never able to look at it for half a minute together.' In a collection of Scottiſh ballads, publiſhed by Mr. Pinkerton, there is one named Edward, which diſplays a ſcene which no poet, however great his talents, could render tolerable to any perſon of ſenſibility. A young man, his ſword ſtill reeking with blood, ruſhes into the preſence of his mother, at whoſe ſuggeſtion he had the moment before deſtroyed his father. A ſhort dialogue enſues, which terminates by the ſon pouring upon this female fiend the curſes of hell. The Myſterious Mother alſo, a tragedy by the late celebrated lord Orford, labours under an inſuperable defect of this kind. The plot turns upon a mother's premeditated inceſt with her own ſon, a cataſtrophe productive only of horror and averſion, and for which the many well-written ſcenes introductory to this monſtrous event cannot atone.

No efforts of genius on the other hand, are ſo truly great as thoſe which, approaching the brink of horror, have yet, by the art of the poet or painter, by adjunctive and picturesque embelliſhment, by pathetic, or ſublime emotion, been rendered powerful in creating the moſt delightful and faſcinating ſenſations. Shakſpeare, if we diſmiſs what is now generally allowed not to be his, the wretched

play of Titus Andronicus, has ſeldom, if ever, exceeded the bounds of ſalutary and grateful terror. Many ſtrong inſtances of emotion of this kind, unmingled with the wild fictions of ſuperſtition, yet productive of the higheſt intereſt, might, had we room for their inſertion, be quoted from his drama, but perhaps the firſt ſpecimen in the records of poetry is to be found in the works of an elder poet, in the Inferno of Danté.

A whole family periſhing from hunger in a gloomy dungeon, would appear to partake too much of the *terrible* for either poetry or painting, yet has Danté, by the introduction of various pathetic touches, rendered ſuch a deſcription the moſt ſtriking, original and affecting ſcene, perhaps in the world; and ſir Joſhua Reynolds, by his celebrated picture of Ugolino, has ſhown that, through the medium of exalted genius, it is equally adapted to the canvas. Michael Angelo too, an enthuſiaſtic diſciple of Danté, and poſſeſſing ſimilar powers, has likewiſe executed a bas-relief on the ſame ſubject.

As every lover of the ſublime Italian muſt be grateful for the inſertion, no apology can poſſibly be wanting, for copying a portion of this admirable narrative, as it has been literally tranſlated by Dr. Warton. Ugolino is repreſented by the poet as detailing his own ſufferings and thoſe of his family. 'The hour approached,' ſays he, 'when we expected to have ſomething brought us to eat. But inſtead of ſeeing any food appear, I heard the doors of that horrible dungeon more cloſely barred. I beheld my little children in ſilence, and could not weep. My heart was petrified. The little wretches wept, and my dear Anſelm ſaid; father, you look on us, what ails you? I could neither weep nor anſwer, and continued ſwallowed up in ſilent agony, all that day, and the following night, even till the dawn of day. As ſoon as a glimmering ray ſtarted through the doleful priſon, that I could view again thoſe four faces in which my own image was impreſſed, I gnawed both my hands with grief and rage. My children believing I did this through eagerneſs to eat, raiſing themſelves ſuddenly up, ſaid to me, My father! our torments would be leſs, if you would allay the rage of your hunger upon us. I reſtrained myſelf, that I might not increaſe their miſery. We were mute all that day, and the following. The fourth day being come, Gaddo, falling extended at my feet, cried, 'My father, why do you not help me?' and died. The other three expired one after the other, between the fifth and ſixth day, famiſhed, as thou ſeeſt me now! And I, being ſeized with blindneſs, began to go groping upon them with my hands and feet: and continued calling them by their names three days after they were dead; then hunger vanquiſhed my grief!'

In the productions of Mrs. Ratcliffe, the Shakſpeare of romance writers, and who to the wild landſcape of Salvator Roſa has added the ſofter graces of a Claude, may be found many ſcenes truly terrific in their conception, yet ſo ſoftened down, and the mind ſo much relieved, by the intermixture of beautiful deſcription, or pathetic incident, that the impreſſion of the whole never becomes too ſtrong, never degenerates into horror, but pleaſurable emotion is ever the predominating reſult. In her laſt piece, termed the Italian, the attempt of Schedoni to aſſaſſinate the amiable and innocent Ellena, while confined with Banditti in a lone houſe on the ſea ſhore, is wrought up in ſo maſterly a manner, that every nerve vibrates with pity and terror, eſpecially at the moment when about to plunge a dagger into her boſom he diſcovers her to be his daughter: every word, every action of the ſelf-accuſing confeſſor, whoſe character is marked with traits almoſt ſuper-human, appal, yet delight the reader, and it is difficult to aſcertain whether ardent curioſity, intenſe commiſeration, or apprehenſion that ſuſpends almoſt the faculty of breath-

ing, be, in the progreſs of this well written ſtory, moſt powerfully excited.

Smollet, too, notwithſtanding his peculiar propenſity for burleſque and broad humour, has, in his Ferdinand count Fathom, painted a ſcene of natural terror with aſtoniſhing effect; with ſuch vigour of imagination indeed, and minuteneſs of detail, that the blood runs cold, and the hair ſtands erect from the impreſſion The whole turns upon the count, who is admitted during a tremendous ſtorm into a ſolitary cottage in a foreſt, diſcovering a body juſt murdered in the room where he is going to ſleep, and the door of which, on endeavouring to eſcape, he finds faſtened upon him.

The ſublime Collins, likewiſe, in his lyric pieces, exhibits much admirable imagery, which forcibly calls forth the emotions of fear as ariſing from natural cauſes; the concluding lines of the following deſcription of danger, make the reader abſolutely ſhudder, and preſent a picture at once true to nature and full of originality.

Danger, whoſe limbs of giant mould
What mortal eye can fix'd behold?
Who ſtalks his round, on hideous form!
Howling amid the midnight ſtorm.
Or throws him on the ridgy ſteep
Of ſome looſe hanging rock to ſleep.

The exquiſite Scotch ballad of Hardyknute, ſo happily completed by Mr. Pinkerton, may be alſo mentioned as including ſeveral incidents which, for genuine pathos, and for that ſpecies of terror now under conſideration, cannot eaſily be ſurpaſſed. The cloſe of the firſt, and commencement of the ſecond part, are particularly ſtriking.

In the fragment annexed to thoſe obſervations, it has been the aim of the author to combine picturesque deſcription with ſome of thoſe objects of terror, which are independent of ſupernatural agency.

THE ſullen tolling of the Curfew was heard over the heath, and not a beam of light iſſued from the dreary villages, the murmuring Cotter had extinguiſhed his enlivening embers, and had ſhrunk in gloomy ſadneſs to repoſe, when Henry de Montmorency and his two attendants ruſhed from the caſtle of A—y.

The night was wild and ſtormy, and the wind howled in a fearful manner. The moon flaſhed, as the clouds paſſed from before her, on the ſilver armour of Montmorency, whoſe large and ſable plume of feathers ſtreamed threatening in the blaſt. They hurried rapidly on, and, arriving at the edge of a declivity, deſcended into a deep glen, the dreadful and ſavage appearance of which was ſufficient to ſtrike terror into the ſtouteſt heart. It was narrow, and the rocks on each ſide, riſing to a prodigious height, hung bellying over their heads; furiouſly along the bottom of the valley, turbulent and daſhing againſt huge fragments of the rock, ran a dark and ſwollen torrent, and farther up the glen, down a precipice of near ninety feet, and roaring with tremendous ſtrength, fell, at a ſingle ſtroke, an awful and immenſe caſcade. From the clefts and chaſms of the crag, abrupt and ſtern, he venerable oak threw his broad breadth of ſhade, and bending his gigantic arms athwart the ſtream, ſhed, driven by the wind, a multitude of leaves, while from the ſummits of the rock was heard the clamour of the falling fragments, that, bounding from its rugged ſide, leapt with reſiſtleſs fury on the vale beneath.

Montmorency and his attendants, intrepid as they were, felt the inquietude of apprehenſion: they ſtood for ſome time in ſilent aſtoniſhment, but their ideas of danger from the conflict of the elements being at length alarming, they determined to proceed, when all inſtantly became dark, while the ruſhing of the ſtorm, the roaring of the caſcade, the ſhivering of the branches of the trees, and the daſhing of the rock aſſailed at once their ſenſe of hearing. The moon, however, again darting from a cloud, they rode

forward, and, following the courſe of the torrent, had advanced a conſiderable way, when the piercing ſhrieks of a perſon in diſtreſs arreſted their ſpeed; they ſtopped, and liſtening attentively, heard ſhrill melancholy cries repeated, at intervals, up the glen, which gradually becoming more diſtant, grew faint, and died away. Montmorency, ever ready to relieve the oppreſſed, couched his lance, and bidding his followers prepare, was haſtening on, but again their progreſs was impeded by the harrowing and ſtupendous claſh of falling armour, which, reverberating from the various cavities around, ſeemed here and there, and from every direction, to be echoed with double violence, as if a hundred men in armour had, in ſucceſſion, fallen down in different parts of the valley. Montmorency, having recovered from the conſternation into which this ſingular noiſe had thrown him, undauntedly purſued his courſe, and preſently diſcerned, by the light of the moon, the gleaming of a coat of mail. He immediately made up to the ſpot, where he found, laid along at the root of an aged rock, whoſe branches hung darkling over the torrent, a knight wounded and bleeding; his armour was of burniſhed ſteel, by his ſide there lay a faulchion, and a ſable ſhield emboſſed with ſtuds of gold, and, dipping his caſque into the ſtream, he was endeavouring to allay his thirſt, but, through weakneſs from loſs of blood, with difficulty he got it to his mouth. Being queſtioned as to his misfortune, he ſhook his head, and unable to ſpeak, pointed with his hand down the glen: at the ſame moment the ſhrieks, which had formerly alarmed Montmorency and his attendants, were repeated, apparently at no great diſtance; and now every mark of horror was depicted on the pale and ghaſtly features of the dying knight; his black hair, daſhed with gore, ſtood erect, and, ſtretching forth his hand toward the ſound, he ſeemed ſtruggling for ſpeech, his agony became exceſſive, and groaning, he dropped dead upon the earth.

The ſuddenneſs of this ſhocking event, the total ignorance of its cauſe, the uncouth ſcenery around, and the diſmal wailings of diſtreſs, which ſtill poured upon the ear with aggravated ſtrength, left room for imagination to unfold its moſt hideous ideas: yet Montmorency, though aſtoniſhed, loſt not his fortitude and reſolution, but determined, following the direction of the ſound, to ſearch for the place whence theſe terrible ſcreams ſeemed to iſſue, and recommending his men to unſheath their ſwords, and maintain a ſtrict guard, cautiouſly following the windings of the glen, until, abruptly turning the corner of an outjutting crag, they perceived two corſes mangled in a frightful manner, and the glimmering of light appeared through ſome trees, that hung depending from a ſteep and dangerous part of the rock. Approaching a little nearer, the ſhrieks ſeemed evidently to proceed from that quarter, upon which, tying their horſes to the branches of an oak, they aſcended ſlowly and without any noiſe toward the light, but what was their amazement, when, by the pale glimpſes of the moon, where the eye could penetrate through the intervening foliage, in a vaſt and yawning cavern, dimly lighted by a lamp ſuſpended from its roof, they beheld half a dozen gigantic figures in ponderous iron armour; their vizors were up, and the lamp, faintly gleaming on their features, diſplayed an unrelenting ſternneſs capable of the moſt ruthleſs deeds. One, who had the aſpect, and the garb of their leader, and who, waving his ſcymetar, ſeemed menacing the reſt, held on his arm a maſſy ſhield of immenſe circumference, and which, being ſtreaked with recent blood, preſented to the eye an object truly terrific. At the back part of the cave and fixed to a brazen ring, ſtood a female figure, and, as far as the obſcurity of the light gave opportunity to judge, of a beautiful and elegant form. From her the ſhrieks proceeded; ſhe was dreſſed in white, and ſtruggling violently and in a convulſive manner, ap-

peared to have been driven almoſt to madneſs from the conſcious horror of her ſituation. Two of the banditti were in high diſpute, fire flaſhed from their eyes, and their ſcymetars were half unſheathed, and Montmorency, expecting that, in the fury of their paſſion, they would cut each other to pieces, waited the event, but as the authority of their captain ſoon checked the tumult, he ruſhed in with his followers, and, hurling his lance, 'Villains!' he exclaimed, 'receive the reward of cruelty!' The lance bounded innocuous from the ſhield of the leader, who turning quickly upon Montmorency, a ſevere engagement enſued: they ſmote with prodigious ſtrength, and the valley reſounded to the clangor of their ſteel. Their falchions, unable to ſuſtain the ſhock, ſhivered into a thouſand pieces, when Montmorency, inſtantly elevating with both hands his ſhield, daſhed it with reſiſtleſs force againſt the head of his antagoniſt; lifeleſs he dropped prone upon the ground, and the craſh of his armour bellowed through the hollow rock.

In the mean time his attendants, although they had exerted themſelves with great bravery, and had already diſpatched one of the villains, were, by force of numbers, overpowered, and being bound together, the remainder of the banditti ruſhed in upon Montmorency, juſt as he had ſtretched their commander upon the earth, and obliged him alſo, notwithſtanding the moſt vigorous efforts of valour, to ſurrender. The lady who, during the rencounter, had fainted away, waked again to freſh ſcenes of miſery at the moment when theſe monſters of barbarity were conducting the unfortunate Montmorency and his companions, to a dreadful grave. They were led, by a long and intricate paſſage, mid an immenſe aſſemblage of rocks, which, riſing between ſeventy and eighty feet perpendicular, bounded on all ſides in a circular plain, into which no opening was apparent but that through which they came. The moon ſhone bright, and they beheld, in the midſt of this plain, a hideous chaſm; it ſeemed near a hundred feet in diameter, and on its brink grew ſeveral trees, whoſe branches, almoſt meeting in the centre, dropped on its infernal mouth a gloom of ſettled horror. 'Prepare to die,' ſaid one of the banditti, 'for into that chaſm ſhall ye be thrown; it is of unfathomable depth, and that ye may not be ignorant of the place ye are ſo ſoon to viſit, we ſhall gratify your curioſity with a view of it.' So ſaying, two of them ſeized the wretched Montmorency, and dragging him to the margin of the abyſs, tied him to the trunk of a tree, and having treated his aſſociate in the ſame manner, 'look,' cried a banditto with a fiend-like ſmile, 'look, and anticipate the pleaſures of your journey.' Diſmal and pale affright ſhook the cold limbs of Montmorency, and as he leant over the illimitable void, the dew ſat in big drops upon his forehead. The moon's rays, ſtreaming in between the branches, ſhed a dim light, ſufficient to diſcloſe a conſiderable part of the vaſt profundity, whoſe depth lay hid, for a ſubterranean river, burſting with tremendous noiſe into its womb, occaſioned ſuch a miſt, from the riſing ſpray, as entirely to conceal the dreary gulph beneath. Shuddering on the edge of this accurſed pit ſtood the miſerable warrior; his eyes were ſtarting from their ſockets, and as he looked into the dark abyſs, his ſenſes, blaſted by the view, ſeemed ready to forſake him. Meantime the banditti, having unbound one of the attendants, prepared to throw him in: he reſiſted with aſtoniſhing ſtrength, ſhrieking aloud for help, and, juſt as he had reached the ſlippery margin, every fibre of his body racked with agonizing terror, he flung himſelf with fury backward on the ground; fierce and wild convulſions ſeized his frame, which being ſoon followed by a ſtate of exhauſtion, he was in this condition, unable any longer to reſiſt, hurled into the dreadful chaſm; his an-

mour ſtriking upon the rock, there burſt a ſudden effulgence, and the repetition of the ſtroke was heard for many minutes as he deſcended down its rugged ſide.

No words can deſcribe the horrible emotions, which, on the ſight of this ſhocking ſpectacle, tortured the devoted wretches. The ſoul of Montmorency ſunk within him, and, as they unbound his laſt fellow ſufferer, his eyes ſhot forth a gleam of vengeful light, and he ground his teeth in ſilent and unutterable anguiſh. The inhuman monſters now laid hold of the unhappy man; he gave no oppoſition, and, though deſpair ſat upon his features, not a ſhriek, not a groan eſcaped him, but no ſooner had he reached the brink, than making a ſudden effort, he liberated an arm, and graſping one of the villains round the waiſt, ſprang headlong with him into the interminable gulph. All was ſilent—but at length a dreadful plunge was heard, and the ſullen deep howled fearfully over its prey. The three remaining banditti ſtood aghaſt; they durſt not unbind Montmorency, but reſolved, as the tree to which he was tied grew near the mouth of the pit, to cut it down, and, by that means he would fall, along with it, into the chaſm. Montmorency, who, after the example of his attendant, had conceived the hope of avenging himſelf, now ſaw all poſſibility of effecting that deſign taken away, and as the axe entered the trunk, his anguiſh became ſo exceſſive that he fainted. The villains, obſerving this, determined, from a malicious prudence, to forbear, as at preſent he was incapable of feeling the terrors of his ſituation. They therefore withdrew, and left him to recover at his leiſure.

Not many minutes had paſſed away when, life and ſenſation returning, the hapleſs Montmorency awoke to the remembrance of his fate. 'Have mercy,' he exclaimed, the briny ſweat trickling down his pallid features, 'oh! Chriſt have mercy!' then looking around him. he ſtarted at the abyſs beneath, and ſhrinking from its ghaſtly brink, preſſed cloſe againſt the tree. In a little time, however, he recovered his perfect recollection, and perceiving that the banditti had left him, became more compoſed. His hands, which were bound behind him, he endeavoured to diſentangle, and, to his inexpreſſible joy, after many painful efforts, he ſucceeded ſo far as to looſen the cord, and, by a little more perſeverance, effected his liberty. He then ſought around for a place to eſcape through, but without ſucceſs; at length, as he was paſſing on the other ſide of the chaſm, he obſerved a part of its craggy ſide, as he thought, illuminated, and, advancing a little nearer, he found that it proceeded from the moon's rays ſhining through a large cleft of the rock, and at a very inconſiderable depth below the ſurface. A gleam of hope now broke in upon his deſpair, and gathering up the ropes which had been uſed for himſelf and his aſſociates, he tied them together, and faſtening one end to the hole of a tree, and the other to his waiſt, he determined to deſcend as far as the illuminated ſpot. Horrible as was the experiment, he heſitated not a moment in putting it into execution, for, when contraſted with his late fears, the mere hazard of an accident weighed as nothing, and the apprehenſion that the villains might return before his purpoſe was ſecure, accelerated, and gave vigour to his efforts. Soon was he ſuſpended in the gloomy abyſs, and neither the roaring of the river, nor the daſhing of the ſpray, intimidated his daring ſpirit, but, having reached the cleft, he crawled within it, then, looſening the cord from off his body, he proceeded onward, and, at laſt, with a rapture no deſcription can paint, diſcerned the appearance of the glen beneath him. He knelt down, and was returning thanks to heaven for his eſcape, when ſuddenly——

* * * *

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, December.

D.	H.	Baro.	Thm.	T.m.	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
1	8	30,14	46	49	73	f	W O	
F	2	30,10	51,5	50,5	71	h	WSW I	. wind at night: leſs wind and much rain
2	8	29,77	42	50	68	5	W I	foggy: fine
	2	29,68	44,5	51,5	65	I	WSW I	. ſhower. fine eve
3	8	29,54	37	48	62	I	W I	ſlight fog
	2	29,50	41,5	48	66	2	W I	. more cloudy eve. fine
4	8	29,24	35	46	66	f	W I	not cloudy. thick upward. rain
	2	28,99	40	46,5	75	f	SE I	little rain
5	8	28,91	38	46,5	71	f	ESE O	thick fog. little rain: rain and ſnow
	2	28,99	40,5	47,5	73	h	E I	little rain at times
6	8	29,21	38,5	45,5	73	f	E I	. fine: cloudy and little rain
	2	29,30	41,5	47	73	4	E 2	. thick upward
7	8	29,44	36	46	73	f	N O	
	2	29,45	37,5	47	68	h	NW I	. thick upward at night
8	8	29,64	37,5	45,5	69	f	NW O	. not cloudy
	2	29,69	41	46,5	68	f	NW O	not cloudy. thick upward at night
9	8	29,71	36	46	72	f	NW I	
	2	29,66	39	46,5	69	f	E I	. little ſleet at eve
10	8	29,79	36	45	74	f	N O	
	2	29,81	38,5	46	76	f	N O	. thick upward at night. drizzly
11	8	29,92	39	45	80	f	NE O	. little rain at times
	2	29,89	44	46,5	86	f	E I	gentle rain at times
12	8	29,81	43,5	47,5	84	f	NE O	rain at times
	2	29,79	48	49	84	f	NE O	: little rain
13	8	29,96	44	49,5	82	f	ENE I	. little rain at times
	2	29,93	47,5	50,5	82	f	E I	chiefly drizzling. leſs fog at night
14	8	29,83	47	51	75	h	ESE I	
	2	29,86	49	52,5	75	5	ESE I	
15	8	30,08	42	51	75	3	E I	
	2	30,14	47	51,5	75	3	E I	. clear night
16	8	30,29	42	49,5	80	f	E I	
N	2	30,29	45	51	78	h	E I	
17	8	30,26	39	48	82	f	E I	
	2	30,22	40	48,5	85	f	E I	. thick upward at night
18	8	30,25	38,5	46	80	f	E O	drizzly
	2	30,22	39	47	80	f	E O	drizzly. gentle rain at night
19	8	30,18	37	44,5	76	f	ESE I	drizzly
	2	30,12	39,5	46,5	77	f	SE I	drizzly. thick upward: rain
20	8	30,01	48	49	83	h	S I	. little rain
	2	29,98	51	51	80	h	SW I	
21	8	30,06	49	52	80	f	WSW I	
	2	30,08	52	54	77	h	WSW I	
22	8	30,10	49	53,5	76	5	WSW I	
	2	30,07	49	55	73	5	SSW 2	. leſs cloudy eve. thick upward
23	8	29,90	49	53	75	h	S I	
	2	29,83	48,5	52,5	73	h	S I	
24	8	29,53	48,5	52,5	74	5	S 2	. little rain. fine
	2	29,53	48,5	53,5	60	2	WSW 2	. thick upward at night. little rain
25	8	29,59	41,5	50	74	f	WSW I	not cloudy. fine
	2	29,58	45,5	53	70	3	WSW I	
26	8	29,54	38	41,5	72	f	WSW I	. fine. thick upward
	2	29,54	30,5	48,5	72	h	WSW I	. little rain at eve. cloudleſs: thick upward
27	8	29,72	38	46,5	71	f	W I	. not cloudy
	2	29,80	41	48	73	2	W I	hazy. cloudleſs eve
28	8	29,85	35,5	45	72	f	W I	. not cloudy. more foggy
	2	29,84	41	47	72	f	W I	. brighter night and rather cloudy: little rain
29	8	29,67	40	46,5	79	f	W O	continual rain and wind E
	2	29,45	43,5	47,5	79	h	NE I	much rain and ſnow at night: chiefly fair
30	8	29,74	36	42	72	f	NNE I	. fine
	2	29,84	33,5	43	70	3	N I	hazy. thick upward: wind and ſnow. calm
31	8	29,63	35	43	77	h	ENE I	. fine [and fine
F	2	30,03	36,5	44,5	70	I	N I	. foggy eve. thick upward: little rain

REMARKS *on the State of the* AIR, VEGETATION, *&c. in* December.

THIS month was foggy and moiſt, but continued mild, being on the whole only two degrees colder than laſt month. The thermometer has not been ſo low as the freezing point. Polyanthuſſes continued to flower, but crocuſes and ſnowdrops, noticed laſt month, have made little progreſs.

Rain 1 inch 81 hundredths.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* DISEASES *in* December.

THE fever noticed in the laſt month continued to prevail, but with diminiſhed violence; the delirium, which in general indicated the greateſt danger, was not ſo much met with. Rheumatic affections were extremely prevalent, but they were principally *chronic*, not exciting fever, and occurring to thoſe who had been before afflicted with that diſeaſe; they were very obſtinate, and did not yield to the uſual remedies. Smallpox ſtill continued to prevail, and with a conſiderable degree of mortality. The burials, from the 2d to the 30th, were 1958; for the laſt three months 6120; and for the whole year 23460, being 5612 more than in the laſt year.

Greateſt, leaſt, and mean State of the Barometer, Thermometer, *and* Hygrometer, *and the Quantity of* Rain, *in the Year* 1800.

1800	Barometer			Therm. out			Therm. in			Hygrometer			Rain
	Great.	Leaſt	Mean	G.	L.	M.	G.	L.	M.	G.	L.	M.	Inch.
Jan.	30,48	29,14	29,61	51	23	40,7	50	35	46,3	77	55	65	2,66
Feb.	30,40	29,42	29,98	50	31	37,8	51	40,5	44,9	80	52	61	0,19
Mar.	30,34	29,47	29,98	56	27	40,8	55	39	46	72	50	58	0,32
April	30,13	29,38	29,79	60	43	53,2	58,5	50	54,7	76	44	57	3,11
May	30,37	28,98	30,09	74	47	57,4	67	53	59,1	63	43	52	1,17
June	30,47	29,83	30,13	70	46	57,9	66	52	58,4	62	37	48	1,07
July	30,56	30,10	30,32	78	54	65,4	71	59	65,5	48	35	42	none
Aug.	30,51	29,67	30,16	83	52,5	65,5	74,5	60	66,9	75	35	52	1,58
Sept.	30,37	29,26	29,88	74	44	60,5	69,5	56,5	63,7	71	53	63	2,92
Oct.	30,56	29,15	29,87	64	38,5	51,3	62	48,5	55,7	72	54	63	1,39
Nov.	30,49	28,90	29,80	58,5	33,5	45,8	59	45,5	51,2	76	59	67	4,09
Dec.	30,29	28,91	29,78	52	33,5	43,6	55	41,5	48,1	86	60	74	1,81
Whole Year.			29,95			51,6			55			58	20,31

GENERAL REMARKS *on the* WEATHER *in* 1800.

THE diſtinguiſhing feature of this year is a hot and dry ſummer. Little more than an inch of rain fell in the former part of June, and from the 22d of that month, there was a continued drought for 58 days, to the 19th of Auguſt. In all this period the barometer was conſtantly above thirty inches. The coldeſt day of the year was the 1ſt of January, and the hotteſt the 11th of Auguſt. The latter months were mild, and the thermometer never ſo low as the freezing point.

A SPECIMEN OF TURKISH JUSTICE.

[Related by the Sufferer J. Antes, Eſq. who reſided twelve Years in Cairo, &c. in his 'Obſervations on the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Egyptians.']

AS the beys, and other men in power, have commonly a numerous train with them when they go out of town, they may on that account, and from the flatneſs of the country, be perceived at a conſiderable diſtance. Whenever, therefore, I obſerved any of them, I generally avoided coming too near them, knowing how ready they are to find ſome pretext or other for extorting money, from Europeans eſpecially, whom they always ſuſpect of being rich. In this way I had avoided falling into their ſnare for above nine years, when at laſt it happened, on the 15th of November 1779, being, in company with the ſecretary to the Venetian conſul, we were juſt amuſing ourſelves with ſhooting ſnipes on the road ſide while returning home; it wanted a full half hour to ſun-ſet when we came near the city gate. Here we were obſerved by ſome mamelucks, belonging to one Oſman Bey, who, with his train, had been near us, though hid from our ſight by ſome hills compoſed of rubbiſh, of which there are many lying all round Cairo, ſome of them ſo high as to overlook almoſt the whole city. Two of theſe mamelucks came on full gallop toward us, with drawn ſwords in their hands, and followed by ſome footmen. They immediately ſtripped us of our fur coats, ſhawls, and whatever elſe of any value we had about us, demanding one hundred *machbull* or Turkiſh *ſchechires*, each in value about ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, threatening to bring us before their maſter, unleſs we gave them the money immediately, and then we ſhould ſee what would become of us. I told them we had no ſuch ſum about us, and taking out my purſe, offered it to them. They at firſt received it, but finding that it contained only about twenty-five ſhillings in ſmall ſilver pieces, they threw it back with diſdain, crying *dahkab*, i. e. *gold*. Knowing that I muſt expect nothing but ill treatment, I told them I had no gold with me; but if they would come with me to my houſe, I would give them ſome. At this they only curſed and ſwore, not being at liberty to leave their maſter. Meanwhile ten more of theſe diſagreeable gueſts joined them on horſeback, and repeated the ſame demand of gold, inforced with the ſame threat of being brought before the bey if I refuſed to comply with it. I again anſwered as before, that I had none about me, but that I would give them ſome if they would go with me to my houſe. At laſt the leading man among them ſaid to me (for the poor Venetian could not ſpeak one word of Arabic) go you home and fetch your gold: but we will keep your companion here, and if you do not ſoon return we ſhall cut off his head. When I ſaw the poor man crying and trembling all over, I could not think of leaving him in the hands

of thoſe tigers, and eſcaping myſelf; I therefore told him he might go and fetch the money, and I would ſtay with them. He had ſcarce advanced a few ſteps, when the ſervants fell upon him, and ſtripped him of the few remains of clothing he had left, ſo that he was obliged to go naked into the town. By this time the ſun had ſet, and it began to grow duſk; and as the mamelucks durſt not ſtay away from their maſter till my companion ſhould return, one of them rode up to the bey, and told him they had ſeized an European, from whom ſomething might be got. He ſoon returned with an order that I ſhould be brought before the bey: ſo taking me between their horſes, they dragged me to the place where he was ſitting, with his train about him. When I came near him, I addreſſed him with the words, 'I am under your protection;' which phraſe, if they are not maliciouſly inclined, they anſwer with 'You are welcome.' But inſtead of anſwering at all, he ſtared furiouſly at me, and ſaid, 'Who are you?' I anſwered, an Engliſhman. *Queſtion.* What are you doing here in the night? You muſt be a thief! Yes, yes, probably the one who did ſuch and ſuch a thing the other day. To this I replied; I was entering the town-gate, half an hour before ſunſet, when I was taken by your mamelucks and detained till now; when indeed it is dark, but ſtill not an hour after ſunſet, the time for ſhutting the gates. Without ſaying any thing further, he pointed to one of his officers, and ordered him to take me to the caſtle, a building at ſome diſtance out of town, at a place where moſt of the beys have houſes. It is an extenſive ſandy plain, where they exerciſe their mamelucks.

Every month one of the beys in rotation takes his ſtation here, in order to guard the town againſt the wandering Arabs in the night. This time it was the turn of the abovementioned Oſman bey, to ſerve this office. Having given the order for my removal, I wanted to ſay a few words more, but was prevented by a horde of ſervants, who are always glad to inſult an European. One gave me a kick on this ſide, and another on that; one ſpat in my face, while another put about my neck a rope made of the filaments of the date tree, which is much rougher than one made of horſe-hair. A fellow in rags was ordered to drag me along, and another on horſeback, armed with ſwords and piſtols to guard me. As we proceeded toward the place, there was a gentle ſlope, with a large garden, ſurrounded with a mud wall on the left. As the gardens here conſiſt moſtly of irregular plantations of orange, lemon, and other prickly trees, through which no horſes can paſs, it occurred to me, that I might cut the rope by which I was held, and make my eſcape over the wall, the place being well known to me; but when I looked for my knife, I found it was gone. Soon after, the fellow who dragged me, ſaid to me, give the guard money and he will let you go. The word *money* operated like an electrical ſhock. The guard came galloping up to me, and aſked me whether I had any money left; I told him I would give him what I had if he would let me go. Accordingly I gave him the purſe, which the mamelucks had refuſed. Having looked at it, he put it into his pocket without ſaying a word, dragging me on till we came to the place. Here I was put into a room half under ground; a large iron chain, with links like a waggon chain, was faſtened to my neck like a padlock, and the other end wrapped round a piece of timber. I was much heated with walking, and very thirſty, yet the ſervants, hoping to be rewarded, freely furniſhed me with water. But no offers could prevail upon them either to let me have pen and ink, or to take a letter for me to my friends in town, to inform them of my ſituation: nor indeed could they have gratified me without danger to themſelves. Juſt then being cold, and ſtripped of my clothes, I was more afraid of taking cold than

of any thing elſe. In about half an hour the bey arrived with all his men, and lighted flambeaux before him; he alighted, went up ſtairs into a room, ſat down in a corner, and all his people placed themſelves in a circle round him. This done, I was ſent for, my chain was taken off, and I led up by two fellows. On the way up, I heard the inſtrument uſed for the baſtinado rattle, and knew from that what I had to expect. Upon entering, I found a ſmall neat Perſian carpet ſpread for me, which was in fact a piece of civility, for the common people, when about to receive the baſtinado, are thrown on the ground. The bey again aſked me, who I was? *Anſwer.* An Engliſhman. *Queſtion.* What is your buſineſs? *Anſwer.* I live by what God ſends. (A uſual Arabian phraſe.) He then ſaid, throw him down; when I aſked what I had done? How, you dog, anſwered he, dare you aſk what you have done? Throw him down. The ſervant then threw me upon my belly, the uſual poſition upon ſuch occaſions, that when the legs are raiſed up, the ſoles of the feet may be horizontal. They then brought a ſtrong ſtaff about ſix feet long, with a piece of an iron chain fixed to it with both ends: this chain they threw round both feet above the ancles, and then twiſt them together, and two fellows on each ſide, provided with what they call a *corbage*, hold up the ſoles of the feet by means of the ſtick, and ſo wait for their maſter's orders. When they had placed me in this poſition, an officer came and whiſpered into my ear, do not ſuffer yourſelf to be beaten, give him a thouſand dollars, and he will let you go. I reflected, that ſhould I now offer any thing, he would probably ſend one of his men with me to receive it; that then I ſhould be obliged to open my ſtrong cheſt, in which I kept not only my own, but a great ſum of money belonging to others, which I had in truſt, having received it in payment for goods ſold for other merchants. The whole of this would in all probability have been taken away at the ſame time; and as I could not think of involving others in my misfortunes; I ſaid *maſiſh*, that is, *no money!* upon which he immediately ordered them to begin, which they did; at firſt, however, moderately. But I at once gave myſelf up for loſt, well knowing that my life only depended upon the caprice of a brute in human ſhape; and having heard and ſeen ſo many examples of unrelenting cruelty, I could not expect to fare better, than others had done before me. I had therefore nothing left but to caſt myſelf upon the mercy of God, commending my ſoul to him; and indeed I muſt in gratitude confeſs, that I experienced his ſupport moſt powerfully; ſo that all fear of death was taken from me, and if I could have bought my life for one halfpenny, I ſhould, I believe, have heſitated to accept the offer. After they had continued beating me for ſome time, the officer, thinking, probably, I might by this time have become more tractable, again whiſpered into my ear the word *money*; but now the ſum was doubled. I preſently anſwered *maſiſh!* They then laid on more roughly, and every ſtroke felt like the application of a red-hot poker. At laſt the ſame officer, thinking that though I had no money, I might have ſome fine goods, whiſpered again ſomething to that effect. As I knew that elegant Engliſh fire-arms will often take their fancy, even more than money, and happened to have a neat blunderbuſs, richly mounted in ſilver, value about twenty pounds, I offered him that, as I could have got at it without opening my ſtrong cheſt. When the bey obſerved me talking with the officer, he aſked him what I had ſaid: the officer, lifting up his finger, anſwered with a ſneer, *Bir Corabina!* that is, one blunderbuſs. Upon which the bey ſaid, beat the dog. Now they began to lay on with all their might. At firſt the pain was excruciating, but after ſome time my feeling grew numb, and it was like

beating a bag of wool; when at laſt he ſaw that no money was offered, he began to think that I might be poor; and as I had, however, done nothing to deſerve puniſhment, he at laſt ſaid, *Saibu!* that is, let him go. Upon which they looſened my feet; I was obliged to walk down again into my priſon, and the chain was again put about my neck. Upon my aſking the ſervants why I muſt be chained, ſince in the preſent condition of my feet, there was little danger of my running away; they ſaid, the bey will have it ſo: and I was obliged to ſubmit. In about half an hour a meſſenger came with orders to bring me up again; the ſervants then took off the chain, and carried me till I was near the door, when they bid me walk, or elſe the bey would beat me again. At firſt I was apprehenſive, leſt this might prove true, thinking ſome one might have told him, that with a little more beating, money might ſtill be had. This has really ſometimes happened; and there are inſtances of the baſtinado having been repeated for three days ſucceſſively, to the number of two thouſand ſtrokes, after which the feet are generally left uſeleſs for life. Such ſevere beating may be borne by a very ſtrong conſtitution, but in thoſe who do not enjoy that bleſſing, it often happens, that before they have received ſix hundred ſtrokes, the blood guſhes from their mouth and noſe, and they die under or ſoon after the operation. When I came within the door, I ſoon perceived that it was a mere farce contrived to get rid of me. The bey aſked one of his officers, 'Is this the man you told me of?' He then drew near, and ſtared in my face, as if narrowly inſpecting me; then lifting up his hands, he cried out, 'By God it *is!* Why this is the beſt man in all Cairo, and my particular friend;' though by the way I had never ſeen his face before. He went on; 'I am exceeding ſorry I was not here, I ſhould elſe have told you,' with many other ſuch like expreſſions; upon which the bey ſaid there, take him, I give him to you, and if he has loſt any thing, ſee to get it again. Once more I was obliged to walk till out of his ſight, when the ſervants of my new friend took me up, and carried me a great way to his lodgings, where he offered me ſomething to eat; but it may be gueſſed in what ſtate my appetite was. He then made me a tolerable bed, which was the more acceptable, as it ſecured me from taking cold, having been ſtripped of the greater part of my clothes, of which I got nothing back but an old caſhemire ſhawl. I could not help aſking him, whether it was in this way that ſtrangers were honoured by his countrymen? But I got for anſwer, 'it is from God; it is ſo written in the book of fate, which cannot be altered.' I gave him to underſtand, that I rather ſuſpected it was from the devil. This liberty of mine he did not take amiſs. He then anointed my feet, and tied ſome rags about him; and ſo I paſſed a very uncomfortable night. In the morning, he aſked whether I knew the maſter of the cuſtoms: I anſwered, yes; he is my very good friend. Well, ſaid he, I will bring you to him; then ſetting me upon an aſs, he himſelf mounted a horſe, and accompanied by one of his fellow ſoldiers, conducted me toward the city. When we came near the gate, he ſaid, take away thoſe rags, it is a ſhame to ride in ſuch a trim into the town. How a ſhame? ſaid I, certainly not for me, but for him who did it. He again ſaid, it is from God! When we arrived at the houſe of the maſter of the cuſtoms, he ſeemed much ſtruck, and wiſhed to know how the affair had happened. I only begged him to ſettle for me with my new friend; for I well knew that the whole farce was meant to play a little money into the hands of this officer, as the bey could get no ſum worth his own acceptance from me. This office the maſter of the cuſtoms willingly undertook, and

when I ſummed up all, I found it had coſt me about twenty pounds, in preſents to the ſervants, &c. They then conducted me to my houſe, where his ſervant carried me up ſtairs, and put me to bed, where I was confined for about ſix weeks, before I could walk with crutches.

THE HISTORY OF PEROUROU, OR THE BELLOWS-MENDER.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

[From Miſs Williams' 'Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions of the French Republic'.]

MY hiſtory is compoſed of the moſt ſingular circumſtances. Condemned by my birth to vegetate among beings of the moſt abject claſs, my elevation was the work of human malice. That vice of ſociety which ruins ſo many fortunes, laid the ſolid foundation of mine. I am married, rich, and happy, from having been the docile inſtrument of an extraordinary act of miſchievouſneſs.

I was born in one of thoſe little hamlets, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Montelemart. My father had many a fruitleſs effort to raiſe himſelf above indigence. His laſt reſource in his old age aroſe from the exerciſe of a talent, which he had acquired in his youth, that of a bellows-mender. This, though not a very brilliant occupation, was the profeſſion to which I was deſtined at that time of life when I was thought capable of earning my livelihood. Satisfied at firſt in following my buſineſs under the inſpection of my father, nature had endowed me with diſpoſitions for induſtry, and I ſoon rivalled and even excelled my maſters. Ambition led me to imagine that my talents were fitted for a wider ſphere, and ſome of my excurſions as far as the gates of Montelemart ſucceeded beyond my wiſhes. After furniſhing all I could ſpare for the ſupport of my father's old age, I found means to amaſs a little ſum of money, which enabled me to undertake a journey to Lyons. I made my appearance in that great city amply provided with ſuch articles as belonged to my profeſſion, and the public places and moſt crowded ſtreets ſoon reſounded with my cries. I was young, dexterous, and well-ſhaped; I ſold my wares rapidly, and became a general favourite with the chambermaids, which was the utmoſt limits of my ambition.

Returning home late one evening to my little garret, which ſerved me for a warehouſe, as well as a lodging, I was accoſted by four well-dreſſed young men, who ſeemed to be taking an evening walk. We were in one of the moſt ſolitary ſtreets of the quarter of St. Clair. They threw out a few pleaſantries on the lateneſs of the evening, accompanied by ſarcaſms on my profeſſion of bellows-mender, which I anſwered in a ſtyle of raillery, at which they appeared ſurpriſed. I ſaw them look at each other ſignificantly, and immediately after heard them ſay, 'this is our man.' I own that that theſe words made me ſtart; finding myſelf alone in the dark without any means of reſiſtance, and at the mercy of four ſtout young men. What would become of me, was the reflection that occupied my mind; when one of them who gueſſed at the cauſe of my terror, ſoon diſpelled it by accoſting me in a tone of affability; 'Perourou,' (the name which the people of Lyons give their bellows-menders,) 'Perourou,' ſaid he, 'you probably have not ſupped, nor we either. Our ſupper is ready, will you go with us? Our intention is to do you more good than you have any idea of. Come, and ſup with us; and after ſupper we will talk with you. Do not be afraid, we are gentlemen, if you will not enter into our ſchemes, we ſhall only require your promiſe of ſecrecy, which you will run no riſk in keeping.'

There was ſomething in the voice

of the perſon who ſpoke to me, as well as in the propoſition itſelf, ſo ſeducing, that I accepted the offer without heſitation. My new acquaintances, after having made me croſs ſeveral ſtreets, brought me into an apartment elegantly furniſhed, where we found ſix other young men, who ſeemed to have been waiting for them impatiently. A ſhort explanation took place concerning me, and we ſat gaily down to ſupper. I had the honour of making the company laugh by ſome of my arch obſervations, and confirmed them in the good opinion with which it was neceſſary they ſhould be impreſſed before they would come to a further explanation. The ſervants withdrew, after placing the deſert on the table, and during five minutes a profound ſilence prevailed throughout the aſſembly, which till then had been ſufficiently noiſy.

At length he who preſided at the repaſt, addreſſed me in the following words: 'The ten perſons with whom you have ſupped, are all citizens of Lyons. We are engravers, our joint profits with what we obtain from our families, afford us an eaſy independence, and we alſo acquire by our talents a conſiderable ſhare of reputation. The happineſs we enjoyed has been lately diſturbed by love on the one ſide and pride on the other. In the ſtreet of St. Dominic lives a picture merchant, who is himſelf an ordinary perſonage, but who has a daughter eminently beautiful. The city of Lyons, extenſive as it is, contains not another maſterpiece worthy of being placed on a level with this charming creature. Poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment and endowed with every grace, all her amiable qualities are ſhaded by one ſingle defect, and that defect is inſupportable pride. Vain of being the object of general admiration, ſhe fondly imagines that none ought to aſpire to her hand under the rank of a prince. Her father, who is a tolerably good connoiſſeur in painting, but has a very limited underſtanding with reſpect to every thing elſe, has entirely ſpoiled her by adulation, amounting almoſt to idolatry. Novels, her looking-glaſs, and habitual incenſe from all around her, have raiſed ſelf-love into vanity, and vanity into arrogance, and the moſt lofty diſdain toward all who are not decorated with the marks of opulence, or the diſtinctions of rank. I had the honour (for why ſpeak in the third perſon, when it is my own hiſtory which I am relating) I had the honour of engaging her notice from my connections in buſineſs with her father. Sometimes ſhe accorded me the ſingular privilege of giving me her hand at a ball, or of attending her to the theatre. Theſe ſlight favours turned my brain; I thought myſelf beloved becauſe I was preferred to others, and ventured to unfold my pretenſions to her father, who lent a favourable ear to my offers. Indeed, my family, profeſſion, fortune, and ſituation, gave me a right to preſume that my alliance would be agreeable to the young lady. Judge of my ſurpriſe when, on the firſt overture reſpecting marriage, the inſolent girl, in my preſence, anſwered her father in a tone of the moſt haughty arrogance, 'Do you think, ſir, that a young woman like me was born for nothing better than an engraver?'

I confeſs that this inſolent and imprudent remark extinguiſhed every ſentiment of love in my boſom, and love when fled is eaſily followed by a deſire of revenge. 'My friends,' I exclaimed, to thoſe who now ſurround us, 'this diſdainful girl has, in my perſon, committed a general outrage againſt us all. Eſpouſe my cauſe, and let us form ſuch a plan as ſhall ſerve to ſhew her that ſhe has not indeed been born to the honour of becoming the wife of an engraver.'

'Such is my hiſtory; do you feel ſufficient confidence, and think yourſelf endowed with ſufficient diſcretion to merit being raiſed above your preſent condition? Beneath the abject covering which now diſguiſes you, it is eaſy to diſcern that you have ſome

ſoul and no common ſhare of underſtanding. Will you venture to become the huſband of a charming woman, who to attain perfection wants only to have her pride mortified, and her vanity puniſhed?' 'Yes,' anſwered I, with firmneſs, 'I perfectly comprehend the part which you would have me act, and I will fulfil it in ſuch a manner that you ſhall have no reaſon to bluſh for your pupil.'

The following day we conferred together, as we did ever after, with extreme precaution. During a whole week, I bathed two hours morning and evening, to get rid of my tinkering ſkin, and complexion. In the interval of bathing, the moſt elegant hair-dreſſer of Lyons gave my long treſſes the form moſt in faſhion. My ten friends furniſhed me with aſſortments of the fineſt linen, and the moſt elegant dreſſes for the various ſeaſons; and were ſoon ſo fond of their work, that we became inſeparable. Almoſt their whole time was employed in giving me inſtructions. One taught me to read, another to write; another ſome notions of drawing, a few leſſons in muſic, a little in ſhort of every thing; ſo that during three months, my time, thoughts and attention where wholly abſorbed in my ſtudies, and I ſoon perceived that this kind of life ſuited perfectly my taſte. I felt the utmoſt ardour to carry to perfection theſe firſt rudiments of my new education, which had become my chief delight; nature had furniſhed me not only with a diſpoſition for ſtudy, but with a memory ſo retentive that my young friends obſerved with ſome aſtoniſhment the rapid progreſs of their diſciple.

At length they thought me ſufficiently accompliſhed to carry their projects into full execution, and I was removed from my little cloſet to take poſſeſſion of a ſpacious ſuit of apartments in one of the firſt hotels in Lyons. The bellows-mender diſappeared altogether, to make way for the rich marquis of Rouperou, principal proprietor of the mines of Dauphiny. It was under this title that I preſented myſelf to the picture merchant, as a purchaſer who paid little attention to a few Louis, provided he met with pieces that were originals. A moſt perfect imitator of my experienced tutors, I had learnt to twirl my ſeals, diſplay my repeating watch with an air of indifference, ſhew the brilliant which I wore on my finger, or handle an elegant ſnuff-box on which was painted a fancy-portrait which I modeſtly obſerved was the picture of a beloved ſiſter.

I was deſirous of pleaſing, and eaſily ſucceeded; but it was not enough to impoſe on the father; in order to fulfil the views of my patrons, the daughter muſt alſo be deceived. While I was meditating on this point the picture merchant gave me notice that he had juſt received a ſuperb collection of engravings from Rome, requeſting me to call the ſame morning, ſince he would not expoſe them to ſale, till I ſhould have made my choice.

I haſtened to his houſe, unconſcious of the fate that awaited me. Inſtead of being received as uſual, by the father, it was the daughter whom till then I had in vain wiſhed to ſee, or rather it was beauty itſelf which ſtood before my eyes, in the form of that lovely young woman.

My dear friend, a feeling heart often beats under an unpoliſhed form. More ſuſceptible at my age of paſſion than of libertiniſm, my palpitating heart felt all the power of beauty. A new world unfolded itſelf before my eyes; I ſoon forgot my borrowed part; one ſentiment abſorbed my ſoul, one idea enchained my faculties. The charming Aurora perceived her triumph, and ſeemed to liſten with complacency to the incoherent expreſſions of paſſion which eſcaped my lips. That interview fixed my deſtiny for ever! all difficulties vaniſhed before the new emotions which animated my boſom—A ſingle inſtant inſpired me with the reſolution of devoting my days and nights to ſtudy, in order, that poſſeſſed of the advantages of

knowledge, I might be leſs unworthy of the happineſs to which I aſpired.

Every morning I found ſome excuſe for a viſit to the picture merchant, every morning I had ſome new trinket to exhibit, or ſome object of taſte on which to conſult Aurora.

It was the ſeaſon of flowers, and I preſented her every day with a bouquet compoſed of ſuch as were beſt adapted to her ſtyle of beauty; my friends often joined the ſonnet, or madrigal, of which I obtained the credit, and I ſometimes ſurpriſed the fine eyes of this charming young woman fixed on mine with an expreſſion of tender approbation.

Six months paſſed in this manner, the engravers being too deſirous of complete revenge to hazard loſing it by precipitation. Every evening they required an exact account of my conduct, with which they were ſo well ſatisfied, that they furniſhed me with funds far beyond the wants of the perſonage I repreſented. I received at length a formal invitation from the picture merchant to a fête, which he gave in the country, and of which I was led to think myſelf the hero. The vain beauty behaved ſo reſpectfully toward me, loaded me with ſuch diſtinguiſhed attentions, was ſo lovely, ſo enchanting whether as miſtreſs of the fête, or its brighteſt ornament, that the moment we were alone, impelled by an emotion which I was unable to ſuppreſs, I threw myſelf at her feet, and made her an offer of marriage. She heard me with modeſt dignity, while a tear of joy which dimmed for a moment her fine eyes, convinced me that pride was not the only feeling which agitated her heart —yes—I diſcovered that I was beloved!

After having deceived the daughter with reſpect to the perſon, it was neceſſary to blind the father with reſpect to the fortune. This was not difficult. Poſſeſſed of little penetration, he gave full credit to the ſtory I related of myſelf. My father I told him, lived retired at his ſeat in the furtheſt part of Dauphiny. Old age and the gout deprived him of the hope of accompanying his ſon to the altar, but he gave his conſent to the marriage, and ſo much the more willingly, as the fortune of his houſe had been conſiderably increaſed from the intereſt which his ſon had early taken in the mines of his province. I dwelt alſo with ſecret complacency on the word without portion, alledging that my fortune was too conſiderable to think of augmenting it by that of a wife. Before the end of this converſation we were perfectly agreed, for I left him abſolute maſter of the conditions. All I required was the avoiding any expenſive and unneceſſary éclat, as both the family of Aurora and my own, were at a diſtance from Lyons. The marriage, it was fixed, ſhould take place on that day fortnight, and I undertook to arrange all the preliminary articles.

Having with ſome difficulty obtained permiſſion to leave Aurora, I flew to Lyons, informed my friends that the drama was haſtening to a concluſion, and related all that had paſſed. They overwhelmed me with ſo many compliments, that had I only poſſeſſed a ſlight tincture of vanity, I might have believed they rallied me. The event, however, proved that they were ſerious; and their revenge on the haughty Aurora was as expenſive, as it was ſingular. That very morning they ſent in my name to my miſtreſs the moſt magnificent bouquet; a watch, bracelets, jewels, laces of exquiſite fineneſs formed a preſent ſufficiently ſplendid to complete the deception both of father and daughter. Toward the end of the week the contract of marriage was framed, in which I took care to ſign my real name, a precaution which you will perceive hereafter was not uſeleſs to me. In this contract I conſented to certain ſtipulations in my bride's favour, which I was very far from thinking would one day prove ſo much to her advantage.

I deceived her,—but heaven is my

witneſs it was not without remorſe!—In preſence of the beautiful Aurora, intoxicating love made me forget every thing but herſelf—and when I was with my joyous friends, their pleaſantries, their bon-ton, the kind of dependance in which they held me, their ſervices, their inſtructions, rendered me thoughtleſs with reſpect to the preſent, as well as careleſs with reſpect to the future. But in the ſtillneſs of ſolitude, ſophiſtry and paſſion diſappeared; leaving a dreadful perſpective before me. When I aſſociated the idea of Aurora with the miſerable flock-bed which was ſoon to be her portion, when I figured to myſelf her delicate hands employed in preparing the coarſeſt nouriſhment, when I beheld her who deſerved a palace, lodging under the thatched roof of my aged father, I ſhrunk back with horror, or ſtarted up covered with a cold ſweat. More than once I reſolved to throw myſelf at the feet of the injured Aurora, make a full confeſſion of my crime, and cover myſelf with the infamy which belonged to him who could ſo degrade himſelf as to act the part of a villain. But ſelf-love and paſſion came alike to my aid. Enchained by the faſcinating enjoyments of the preſent, my imagination gilded with ſome rays of hope the gloom of the future. The unhappineſs of Aurora, ſaid I to myſelf, will be but tranſient; love will ſoften into bitterneſs. Her mortal enemies are blinded by their deſire of revenge. She will, ſhe ſhall be happy in deſpight of them!—they will leave me ſome money, and the means of procuring more by my induſtry—I ſhould be a wretch indeed if I did not devote my life to the taſk of ſtrewing flowers along her path—When ſhe learns who I am, her reſentment will no doubt at firſt be vehement, but when her good ſenſe ſhall perceive that the evil is irreparable, reſignation will come to her aid—love will ſupply the place of riches, and we ſhall yet be happy.

Such were my reflections during eight days previous to that on which I conducted my miſtreſs to the altar. At the moment when ſhe pronounced the vow to live and die with me, a ſudden ſhivering ran through all my veins—a general trepidation ſeized my whole frame—I had never had ſo near a view of villany.—I ſhould infallibly have ſunk to the earth, if a flood of tears had not come to my relief, while the ſilly crowd who ſurrounded us miſtook this laſt cry of expiring virtue for an exceſs of ſenſibility. Aurora herſelf was deceived; I felt from the warmth of her careſſes, that the vain perſonage was ambitious of appearing as much my miſtreſs as my bride. The engravers, in order to reward me as they ſaid, for the ability with which I had acted my part, permitted me to prolong the enchantment for a fortnight. Exceſs of love a while baniſhed from my mind the fatal cataſtrophe which was faſt approaching. At length, after various conferences with the implacable enemies of Aurora, it was decreed that we ſhould ſet out on our own journey to my native ſoil.

In propoſing to my wife an excurſion of which I foreſaw all the cruel conſequences, I could not prevent a deep ſigh from eſcaping me, to which the credulous Aurora paid no attention. Her lively imagination was elated with the idea of travelling by my ſide in a magnificent equipage, attended by her women, eſcorted by ſervants on horſeback, and finding means of indulging at once her pride and her love; ideas excuſable enough at eighteen, which was the age of my wife. She was delighted in making preparations for a journey, the approach of which was to me diſtraction. More than once I implored my patrons for mercy; the obligations I had entered into were laid before me—We began our journey.

Two of my ten friends ſerved me as couriers, while he who had paid his addreſſes to Aurora, puſhed his imprudence ſo far as to offer himſelf to me as coachman. It is true that a wig dexterouſly ſtuck on his hair

and a plaiſter fixed on his right eye, ſo diſguiſed him that even his friends did not recogniſe him; three others of the young engravers gaily rode behind the carriage as lacqueys. The other four, detained at Lyons by their affairs conſoled themſelves in not being of the party by making the travellers promiſe to write to them from every place where we ſhould ſtop to reſt ourſelves, and this we did frequently, travelling only by ſhort ſtages. Scarcely could theſe wicked domeſtics contain their mirth when they heard my vain bride, who always ſpoke to them with haughty diſtance, addreſſing herſelf to me in terms the moſt reſpectful, enquiring the names of my chateaux, the extent of my eſtates, and of my ſeignorial rights of hunting and fiſhing; dwelling with complacency on my mines, which to her lively apprehenſion were equal at leaſt to thoſe of Peru. On ſubjects ſuch as theſe turned our converſations, when three leagues beyond Montelemart, we perceived the narrow lane which led to a village, the ſteeple of which appeared diſtant from the high road. This poor village alas! was mine. The critical moment was approaching!

We paſſed over lands that certainly were not mine, and after three hours long and difficult travelling, our coachman, too well inſtructed, ſtopt the carriage at the door of a miſerable hut. An old man clad in the homely garb of poverty, was on the threſhold, taking the air. In this old man I diſcovered my venerable father. No, my friend, I have no colours with which I can trace this original ſcene! Figure to yourſelf the trembling Perourou on one ſide, the haughty Aurora on the other, and ſix inſolent young men ceremoniouſly placing her on an old broken chair, with moſt inſulting burſts of laughter, and with pleaſantries the moſt aggravating, refining upon their vengeance, and her mortification. Figure to yourſelf the pretended coachman taking off ſuddenly his plaiſter and his wig, and *tu-toying* * Aurora with an air of ſuperiority—'No madam,' ſaid he, in a tone of inconceivable diſdain, "no, you have not been born or brought up for an engraver, ſuch a lot would have done too much honour to your birth, to your fortune, and to your choice. A bellows-mender, is worthy of you, and ſuch is he, madam, whom you have taken for your huſband." I was about to anſwer, but the pretended coachman was already on his ſeat, the five others threw themſelves into the coach, choaked almoſt with laughter, and we ſoon loſt ſight of the whole equipage.

I expected that the cataſtrophe would be ſingular enough but leſs terrible than it proved. My engravers while they taught me my part, had kept their own ſecret. They carried off every thing with them, like the ſcene-ſhifters of a theatre who lock up the decorations after the piece is finiſhed. As for the unfortunate Aurora, ſhe ſaw nothing of this—Her former lover continued ſpeaking when ſhe no longer heard or felt. The ruffians left her, when they departed, in a deep ſwoon. Judge of my ſituation!—Recollect that I had now acquired a conſiderable ſhare of ſenſibility and delicacy from the inſtruction I had received, and the manner of life to which I had lately been accuſtomed.—Alas! in thoſe cruel moments, I trembled alike at the thought of loſing the woman I adored, or of ſeeing her reſtored to life—I laviſhed on her the moſt tender cares, and almoſt breathed wiſhes that my cares might be unavailing. Ah, my friend, I thought for a long time that my dreadful vows were heard. Nevertheleſs, after bathing copiouſly the pallid face of the lovely and delicate Aurora with water, ſhe reſumed for a moment the uſe of her ſenſes. Her frenzied eye met mine—'Monſter!' ſhe exclaimed, and her ſenſes again forſook her—I took advantage of this ſecond ſwoon to remove her from the ſight of the ſpectators, compoſed chiefly of women with withered coun-

* *Theeing* and *thouing*, as inferiors are addreſſed.

tenances, who might have paſſed for witches; and laid my plaintive bride on a little freſh ſtraw with which a compaſſionate neighbour ſtrewed the flock-bed of my old father. When ſhe had again recovered the uſe of her ſenſes I commanded every one to leave us, in order to have no witneſs of the explanation and of the dreadful ſtory which I was fated to relate to my wife.

When I had diſembarraſſed myſelf of the crowd, I took Aurora in my arms; I preſſed her to my heart—my ſcalding tears bathed her cheeks.—At length ſhe opened her eyes and fixed them on me—mine ſhrunk from her glance.—The firſt uſe ſhe made of ſpeech was to requeſt me, under pretence of taking repoſe, which we both wanted, to defer till the next day the hateful detail of the plot of which ſhe had been the victim. I yielded to her requeſt and withdrew; leaving with her the niece of the curé of the pariſh, whoſe kind offices ſhe ſeemed to receive with thankfulneſs.

How ſhall I deſcribe to you the horrible night which I paſſed? Fallen at once from a ſituation the moſt ſplendid, in a miſerable village which afforded no kind of reſource, and in poſſeſſion only of a few louis, while my adored wife in the morning of life, accuſtomed to conſtitute, as well as ſhare the pleaſures of ſociety, had been led by an infernal plot to the cabin of an old man, reſpectable indeed, but in a ſtate of wretched indigence; and I had been the chief inſtrument of her misfortunes, the accomplice of the atrocity with which ſhe had been treated!—what would become of her? in what manner could I act that might leaſt wound her feelings?—Would ſhe think herſelf ſufficiently rich in my attachment and tenderneſs? Oh no!—I felt all the horrors of her deſtiny and my own—Yes, of my own!—I had indeed no reverſe of fortune to undergo; I, who was born to wretchedneſs and nurtured in want—yet my agonized heart, an heart but too ſuſceptible, told me that I had a ſorrow to ſuſtain, perhaps the moſt cruel in the ſad catalogue of human evils—I had not merely to bear indifference from that object in whom I had placed every hope of happineſs—to ſee that heart alienated whoſe tenderneſs was neceſſary to my exiſtence—to read coldneſs in that eye on whoſe look my peace depended—I recollected with diſtraction that it muſt be my doom not merely to ſupport indifference, but averſion—I was not merely to become an object of contempt, but of horror—I was not merely to feel the bitterneſs of being hateful to her I loved, but to know that I deſerved her hatred—to find that the ſharpeſt of all my ſorrows was the poignancy of remorſe.—Had not I been the fatal cauſe of all ſhe ſuffered?—Had not I darkened all the fair proſpects of her life, and overwhelmed her with intolerable anguiſh?—Had not I, wretch that I was! planted a dagger in her heart?—Perhaps ſhe would find a refuge from me in the grave—perhaps her laſt breath would curſe me—or if ſhe pitied, and forgave me—could I endure her cruel mercy?—would not her pity and forgiveneſs be more barbarous than reproach—more terrible than her curſe?

Such were the reflections which abſorbed my mind, and made a hell of the bed on which I had thrown myſelf to paſs the night. The horror of my ſituation was increaſed by a continuance of violent rains, which laid under water the croſs-road leading to Montelemart, and rendered it impaſſible for ſeveral days. This circumſtance prevented me from ſending to the town, as I intended, for a carriage, to convey Aurora to a lodging leſs fitted to mortify her pride.

You will eaſily imagine that I ſent every minute to enquire reſpecting the ſituation of my unfortunate bride. The anſwers were ſatisfactory; my attentions were received with gratitude; I was repeatedly told that the next day I ſhould be admitted to ſee her; that ſhe had made up her mind;

that ſhe ſhould diſplay a firmneſs of character which in the cruel circumſtances in which ſhe was placed, would aſtoniſh and confound her vile enemies. All theſe things, which were repeated to me with an affectation of ſecrecy, did not lull me into perfect ſecurity. That terrible to-morrow affrighted my ſoul; I dreaded the fatal interview more than death! I was meditating how to elude it under different pretences, when the door of my chamber opened, and diſcovered to me my intereſting bride. I threw myſelf at her feet, and ſeizing one of her hands, bathed it with my tears. She looked at me in this humiliating poſture for ſome time in ſilence, then raiſing me up, addreſſed me with all the dignity of pride which nothing could vanquiſh. 'You have deceived me,' ſaid ſhe, 'it is on your future conduct that my forgiveneſs ſhall depend. If any generous ſentiment remains at the bottom of your heart, if you are deſirous of not making me altogether miſerable, do not take advantage of the authority which you have uſurped—Mademoiſelle offers me a decent retirement at her uncle's houſe—I have accepted it, becauſe it accords both with my ſituation and my duties—You may viſit me there, whenever you pleaſe—We will concert together the means of extricating ourſelves from this horrible ſituation, and of providing for our future ſupport—rely on my honour for the care of defending your own.'

Man is a confiding creature—A kind word from the woman we love is ſufficient to ſoften all the miſery ſhe occaſions. Notwithſtanding the cold diſdain of Aurora, I gave her credit for her meekneſs, without reflecting that it would have been more natural for her to load me with reproaches. During five days my confidence in Aurora's forgiveneſs continually augmented, and while I traced out to her the plan of life which love ſuggeſted to me, I ſaw her more than once ſmile at the picture. Could I have imagined that after ſo many ſufferings, the cruel Aurora had one in reſerve for me which ſurpaſſed all the reſt?

One morning, it was the eighth after our arrival in the village, I awakened after having paſſed a happy night, ſoothed by delicious dreams. The day was already far advanced, when my father, reproaching me for my indolence, gave me two letters, which he had juſt received for me. The hand-writing of both their directions was unknown to me. The firſt I opened was from my friends at Lyons. 'We are ſatisfied with you,' ſaid they, 'and after having taken exemplary revenge of the haughty Aurora, it is juſt that we ſhould remember the friendſhip with which your talents and your conduct have inſpired us. You are not made to live in the claſs among which you were born, and we offer you with pleaſure, the means of extricating yourſelf from all your embarraſſments, without wiſhing that you ſhould find your gratitude at all burthenſome, ſince we can ſerve you without any inconvenience to ourſelves. —You know that we puſhed almoſt to madneſs the idea of revenge on Aurora, and we had each made the ſacrifice of a thouſand crowns to carry our plan into execution. You have not expended the third part of this ſum. The reſt is depoſited in the houſe of M. ——, a notary, well known in our city, who will remit it to you on your ſimple receipt. The jewels, linen, lace, and clothes with which you amuſed the credulity of a fooliſh father, and a haughty girl, will be likewiſe delivered to you. Take care of Aurora—We have put her into your arms in the hope that you will never give us occaſion to regret that we puſhed our vengeance too far. Whenever you ſhall form any undertaking, command the credit, the friendſhip, and the recommendations of your friends at Lyons.'

Well! exclaimed I joyfully, half my embarraſſments have vaniſhed—I ſhall be able to provide for my Au-

rora.—The letter which I next opened, and which had been directed by a ſtranger, was from Aurora herſelf—'Some remains of pity,' ſhe obſerved, 'which I ſtill feel for you, notwithſtanding your conduct toward me, pleads in your favour, and induces me to inform you that at the moment you receive this letter, I ſhall be at the gates of Lyons. It is my intention to enter a convent, which will rid me of your hateful preſence. I am an honourable enemy, and declare that you muſt hold yourſelf ready to appear before every tribunal in France, 'till I have found one which ſhall do me the juſtice to break the chains of your victim, and puniſh the traitors by whom ſhe has been ſacrified.'

I ſhall not attempt to paint the violent and conflicting emotions which agitated my mind at the peruſal of this letter. One moment I determined to purſue Aurora, to detain and force her to pay due obedience to a man whom fate had made her huſband—the next, I felt the moſt invincible repugnance to perſecute a woman whom I ſo ardently loved—The project alſo was impracticable. Aurora had already departed ſeveral hours; I muſt have ſent for horſes from Montelimart, or walked thither on foot; either would have required ſo much time that I renounced all hopes ofovertaking Aurora, and only thought of contriving the means of leaving a place which ſerved to recall ſo many bitter remembrances. I had ſtill as much money left as would enable me to reach Lyons. Before my departure I interrogated ſeverely the curé and his niece, with reſpect to their knowledge of my wife's eſcape. Threats and entreaties were laviſhed in vain, and though they were, as I have ſince diſcovered, the primary authors of the plot, it was impoſſible to bring them to any confeſſion.

New embarraſſments crowded upon me when I reached Lyons. Where begin my reſearches? how come to any knowledge, in a great city, of the aſylum which Aurora had choſen? In what manner could I preſent myſelf before a father, amid the firſt tranſports of his indignation againſt the criminal ſeducer of his daughter?—How could I wander from one convent to another without the riſk of being ſuſpected from the nature of my enquiries, and expoſing myſelf to the danger ofa dungeon where I might be plunged for having acted ſo abominable a part? In order to deliver myſelf from theſe perplexities, I had recourſe to my engraving friends, who all adviſed me to remain quiet, and wait peaceably till the procedure for breaking the marriage became the topic of general converſation at Lyons. I conſented to follow their counſels, to forbear enquiries alike dangerous and uſeleſs, and to take meaſures for improving my fortune, too well convinced that this was the only chance of hereafter regaining the heart of Aurora!

[To be concluded in our next.[

MEMOIRS OF GEORGE FORSTER.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Biographical Regiſter of eminent perſons deceaſed in 1798, [*See* June 1799] you favoured your readers with a life of the celebrated navigator and philoſopher, John Reinhold Forſter, L. L D. a very juſt tribute to his diſtinguiſhed merit; I have lately met with the following memoirs of his ſon George, a name of ſome note, which I think are fraught with inſtruction as well as entertainment, and furniſh an admirable ſpecimen of that diſſoluteneſs of manners and perverſion of juſt ſentiment, which are incident to the adoption of what is called French philoſophy. Too many inſtances cannot be given, to bring into contempt ſuch a ſyſtem.—

George Forſter was born at Dantzic, and accompanied his father to England, when he was about twelve years of age. He was entered a ſtudent in the academy at Warrington, and ſoon acquired a very perfect uſe of the Engliſh tongue. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly by his attainments in ſcience and literature in general; adding to an excellent memory, quick parts and a fertile imagination. His temper was mild and amiable, in which he much differed from his father, one of the moſt irritable of men, by which diſpoſition, joined to a total want of prudence in common concerns, he loſt almoſt all the friends his talents had acquired him, and involved himſelf and family in perpetual difficulties.

The caſe was very different with the ſon; for when Dr. Forſter was appointed naturaliſt to captain Cook; his ſon, through the intereſt of the friends whom his good nature had made, was aſſociated with him in his office. The voyage continued during the ſpace of three years; and on their return the two Forſters publiſhed jointly a botanical work in Latin, containing the characters of a number of new *genera* of plants diſcovered by them in their circumnavigation. Thus far they acted properly in the ſervice of government for the advancement of ſcience; but in publiſhing another work their conduct was not proper. The father had come under an engagement not to publiſh ſeparately, from the authoriſed narrative, any account of the voyage; and this engagement he and his ſon were determined to violate. An account of the voyage, therefore, was publiſhed in Engliſh and German by George, and the language, which is correct and elegant, was undoubtedly his; but thoſe who knew both him and his father, are ſatisfied that the matter proceeded from the joint ſtock of their obſervations and reflections. Several parts of the work, and particularly the elaborate inveſtigations relative to the languages ſpoken by the natives of the South Sea iſlands, and the ſpeculations concerning their ſucceſſive migrations, are thought to be ſtrongly impreſſed with the genius of the elder Forſter.

That a work thus ſurreptitiouſly uſhered into the world, was not patronized by thoſe with whom the authors had ſo ungrateſully broken faith, could excite no wonder, even though the publication itſelf had been otherwiſe unexceptionable; but this was far from being the caſe. It abounds with reflexions injurious to the government whoſe ſervants they had been, and not juſt to the navigators employed on voyages of diſcovery. The younger Forſter, too, had ſome time before publiſhed a book replete with factious ſentiments, and the coldneſs with which he and his father were both treated in conſequence of ſuch conduct, determined him to leave London.

George Forſter was deſirous to ſettle in France. Avaricious of glory, and an idolater of liberty, Paris was the city moſt ſuitable to his taſte and character of any in Europe. Notwithſtanding this, he was ſoon conſtrained to leave it; the intereſt of his family demanded this ſacrifice; for a learned man, who ſails round the world, may enrich his memory, but he will not better his fortune. He was accordingly obliged to accept the place of profeſſor of natural hiſtory in the univerſity of Caſſel. But his factious ſpirit accompanied him whitherſoever he went. It is well known, that the petty princes of Germany have long been in the practice of letting out their troops, to more opulent ſovereigns engaged in war. This practice not only ſcandalized our Coſmopolita, but ſo irritated his temper, and offended his pride, becauſe, forſooth, the prince of Heſſe-Caſſel would not by *him* be perſuaded to relinquiſh it, that he did every thing in his power, we are told, to withdraw himſelf from a ſituation ſo unſuitable to a thinking being! Every thing in his power? Did the prince retain him in the univerſity contrary to his incli-

nation? The univerſity of Caſſel muſt be contemptible, indeed, if the prelections of ſuch a man as George Forſter were of ſuch conſequence to it.

He got away, however; and the ſenate of Poland, having offered him a chair in the univerſity of Wilna, Forſter accepted of the invitation. But although this office was very lucrative, and the enlightened patriots of that country did not neglect to procure him all the literary ſuccours of which he ſtood in need, he could not be long happy in a ſemi-barbarous nation, in which liberty was ſuffered to expire under the intrigues of Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

On this, with wonderful conſiſtency, the man who could endure the deſpotiſm of Heſſe, or even the ariſtocracy of England, accepted of the propoſitions of that friend to liberty Catherine II, who, jealous of every ſpecies of glory, wiſhed to ſignalize her reign, by procuring to the Ruſſian nation the honour of undertaking, after the example of England and France, a new voyage of diſcovery round the world. Unfortunately for the progreſs of knowledge, the war with the Ottoman Porte, occaſioned the miſcarriage of this uſeful project.

But Forſter could not long remain in obſcurity. The different publications, with which he occaſionally enriched natural hiſtory and literature, increaſed his reputation. The elector of Mentz accordingly appointed him preſident of the univerſity of the ſame name; and he was diſcharging the functions of his new office, when the French troops took poſſeſſion of the capital. This philoſophical traveller, who had ſtudied ſociety under all the various aſpects ariſing from different degrees of civilization; who had viewed man ſimple and happy at Otaheite; a eater of human fleſh in New Zealand; corrupted by commerce in England; depraved in France by luxury and atheiſm; in Brabant by ſuperſtition, and in Poland by anarchy: beheld with wild enthuſiaſm the dawnings of the French revolution, and was the firſt to promulgate republicaniſm in Germany.

The Mayençois, who had formed themſelves into a national convention, ſent him to Paris, in order to ſolicit their *reunion* with the French republic. But, in the courſe of his miſſion, the city of Mentz was beſieged and retaken by the Pruſſian troops. This event occaſioned the loſs of all his property; and what was ſtill more diſaſtrous, that of his numerous manuſcripts, which fell into the hands of the prince of Pruſſia.

One Pougens, who has written his life, after conducting our hero through theſe ſcenes of public life, proceeds to give us a view of his domeſtic habits and private principles. He tells us, that he formed a connexion (whether a marriage or not, the ſtudied ambiguity of his language leaves rather uncertain) with a young woman named Thereſa Hayne, who, by the illumination of French philoſophy, had diveſted herſelf of all the prejudices which, we truſt, the ladies of this country ſtill conſider as their honour, as they are certainly the guardians of domeſtic peace. Miſs Hayne was indignant at the very *name of duty*. With Eloiſa, ſhe had taken it into her head, that

> Love, free as air, at ſight of human ties,
> Spreads his light wings, and in a moment dies.

She was frank enough, however, ſays our author, to acknowledge the errors of her imagination; and from this expreſſion, and his calling her Forſter's wife, we are led to ſuppoſe that ſhe was actually married to him. But their union of whatever kind, was of ſhort duration. Though the lady is ſaid to have been paſſionately attached to celebrated names, the *name* of George Forſter was not ſufficient to ſatisfy her. He ſoon ceaſed, we are informed, to pleaſe her; ſhe therefore transferred her affections to another; and, as was very natural for a woman who was indignant at the name

of duty, ſhe proved falſe to her huſband's bed. Forſter, however, pretended to be ſuch a friend to the *modern* rights of men and women, that he defended the character of his Thereſa, againſt crowds who condemned her conduct. Nay, we are told, that he conſidered himſelf and every other huſband who ceaſes to pleaſe, as the *adulterer of nature*. He therefore laboured ſtrenuouſly to obtain a divorce, to enable Thereſa Hayne to eſpouſe the man whom ſhe preferred to himſelf. Strange, however, to tell, the prejudices even of this Coſmopolite were too ſtrong for his principles. While he was endeavouring to procure the divorce, he made preparations at the ſame time, by the ſtudy of the Oriental languages, to undertake a journey to Thibet and Indoſtan, in order to remove from that part of the world, in which both his heart and his perſon had experienced ſo ſevere a ſhock. But the chagrine occaſioned by his misfortunes, joined to a ſcorbutic affection, to which he had been long ſubject, and which he had contracted at ſea during the voyage of circumnavigation, abridged his life, and prevented him from realizing this double project. He died at Par's, at the age of thirty-nine, on the 15th of February 1792.

This is a ſtrange tale; but we truſt it will not prove uſeleſs. The latter part of it, at leaſt, ſhows, that when men diveſt themſelves of the principles of religion, they ſoon degenerate from the dignity of philoſophers to the level of mere ſenſualiſts; and that the woman who can, in defiance of decorum and honour, transfer her affections and her perſon from man to man, ranks no higher in the ſcale of being than a female brute of more than common ſagacity. It ſhows likewiſe, that the contempt of our modern ſages for thoſe partial attachments, which unite individuals in one family, is a mere pretence; that the dictates of nature will be heard; and the laws of nature's God obeyed. George Forſter, though he was ſuch a zealous advocate for liberty and equality, as to vindicate the adultery of his wife; yet felt ſo ſenſibly the wound which her infidelity inflicted on his honour, that he could not ſurvive it, but periſhed, in conſequence, in the flower of his age.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* MEANS *neceſſary for further illuſtrating the* ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE *of the* MIDDLE AGES.

In a Letter from the Rev. John Milner, M. A. F. S. A. to Mr. Taylor.

[From 'Eſſays on Gothic Architecture.']

Sir,

I CONGRATULATE the public on your atttempt to elucidate the architecture of the Middle Ages, by the collection of eſſays which you are about to publiſh on this ſubject; and I cannot refrain from pointing out to thoſe antiquaries, who, like myſelf, delight in this branch of their ſcience, certain matters, which ſeem to me particularly deſerving of their attention, for promoting its progreſs, for fixing it on clear and ſure principles, and for furniſhing artiſts with rules to go by when conſtructing and repairing works of the ſtyle in queſtion.

The firſt requiſite for the better illuſtration of this ſubject is, that thoſe perſons who treat of it ſhould come to a right underſtanding, and agree in the uſe of the ſame terms for conveying the ſame ideas relative to it. In proof of the confuſion which ſtill prevails on this ſubject among men who are moſt converſant with it, I may refer to thoſe eſſays, in one of which the celebrated cathedral of Saliſbury is declared to be, not properly a gothic ſtructure, while in two others it is as poſitively aſſerted to be entirely gothic. Again, one of thoſe

eminent authors teſtifies, that 'ſome writers call all our ancient architecture, without any diſtinction of round or pointed arches, gothic: though of late,' he adds, 'the faſhion has been to apply the term ſolely to the latter.' The other has much the ſame obſervation: and they both agree in condemning the opprobrious term *gothic*, as applied to that 'light, neat and elegant form of building, with arches pointed, and pillars ſmall and ſlender,' which, in fact, was not invented until about 600 years after the Goths diſappeared from the theatre of the world. Finally, they all deſcribe the Saxon and the Norman ſtyles as agreeing in their form, and differing only in their dimenſions: whereas ſome ingenious and reſpectable writers of the preſent day, by way of exploding the term *gothic* make uſe of the word *Norman*, to ſignify the pointed ſtyle; the conſequence of which muſt be, a certain degree of confuſion not only among readers, but among writers alſo, while a term that ſo frequently occurs is uſed in a contradiſtinguiſhed ſenſe from that which theſe eminent writers ſeem to have affixed to it. My preſent object, ſir, is merely to ſuggeſt the neceſſity of an agreement in the uſe of ſcientific language, and not to dictate the conditions. However, I cannot help ſaying, that when I ſpeak of the Saxon and Norman manner, and when I call the elegant ſtyle which is improperly named gothic, by the term of the *pointed ſtyle*, and when I ſpeak of theſe together under the generical appellation of the *architecture of the middle ages*, I flatter myſelf I am clearly underſtood by every perſon with whom I communicate by writing, or by ſpeaking, and that the ſubjects themſelves are characteriſtically denominated.

The next point which I think requires to be clearly aſcertained among architectural antiquities is, the true origin of the pointed ſtyle. I have already expoſed in part the abſurdity and contradictions into which thoſe perſons fall who derive it from the Goths and Vandals of the North, or from the Saracens of the Eaſt, or, finally, from the Moors of the Weſt, rather than admit our own anceſtors were capable of inventing it. I ſhall further obſerve, that whatſoever has been advanced in ſupport of any one of theſe ſyſtems, is the produce of mere conjecture, without a ſhadow of any kind of hiſtorical evidence. For example, we no where read of any architect from Arabia, Morocco, or Spain, arriving in England, France, or Italy, to teach the inhabitants how to conſtruct their churches: nor do we hear of any Engliſhman, Frenchman, or Italian, that ever travelled into thoſe countries in order to learn architecture. But we find, on the other hand, ſuch an emulation among the prelates and princes of the times in queſtion, in our own and the neighbouring countries, but chiefly in our own, to outvie each other in the magnificence and beauty of their buildings; particularly of the eccleſiaſtical kind; and ſuch encouragement held out to architects and artiſts of this country, that it would be extraordinary if theſe were productive of no new inventions or improvements in the various branches of architecture. In a word, ſir, I think it plain, that even Mr. Warton, who follows ſir Chriſtopher Wren's confuſed and prejudiced account of this matter, confutes his own ſyſtem while he demonſtrates, as Bentham and Groſe alſo do, the ſlow and regular degrees by which this ſpecies of architecture roſe up and attained to perfection among ourſelves, inſtead of being imported in any regular ſhape from a foreign country. Laſtly, ſir, I flatter myſelf that the eſſay which you have honoured with inſertion in the preſent collection, taken from my 'Hiſtory and Survey of the Antiquities of Wincheſter,' places this fact in a new and ſtill clearer light, while it ſhows how the ſucceſſive members and ornaments of this ſtyle of architecture grew out of others which preceded them, and that the adoption of the

pointed arch was, as it were, the parent germ which produced the whole ſyſtem.

A moſt curious and intereſting fact, however, in my opinion, for the inveſtigation of architectural antiquaries, is, to aſcertain the true principles of the ſublime and beautiful, as applied to thoſe ſacred fabricks which are the undoubted maſterpieces and glory of the pointed order. It is in vain that ſir Chriſtopher Wren and Mr. Evelyn, who are cited in the notes, ſtigmatize theſe ſtructures, as being 'congeſtions of heavy, dark, melancholy, monkiſh piles, without any juſt proportion, uſe, or beauty.' For it is confeſſedly true, that every man who has an eye to ſee, and ſoul to feel, on entering York minſter and chapter-houſe, or into King's college, or Windſor chapel, or into the cathedrals of Lincoln, or Wincheſter, is irreſiſtibly ſtruck with mingled impreſſions of awe and pleaſure, which no other buildings are capable of producing: and however he may approve of the Grecian architecture for the purpoſes of civil and ſocial life, yet he inſtinctively experiences in the former a frame of mind that fits him for prayer and contemplation, which all the boaſted regularity and magnificence of ſir Chriſtopher's and the nations pride, I mean St. Paul's cathedral, cannot communicate, at leaſt in the ſame degree.

To explain in detail the principles on which the abovementioned effects are produced, would be to deſcribe the whole ſtructure of an ancient cathedral: and at the ſame time to form the beſt panegyric on the architects who raiſed them. This, however, it is not my preſent intention to do, but merely to enumerate a few of thoſe principles which are more obvious. In the firſt place, then, it is well known that height and length are among the primary ſources of the *ſublime:* it is equally agreed that theſe are the proportions which our ancient architects chiefly affected in their religious ſtructures. But beſide the real effect of theſe proportions which were generally carried as far as they were capable of, the mind was further impreſſed by an artificial height and length, which were the natural produce of the ſtyle employed. For the aſpiring form of the pointed arches, and lofty pediments, and the tapering pinnacles with which our cathedrals are adorned, contribute perhaps ſtill more to give an idea of height than their real elevation. In like manner, the perſpective of uniform columns, ribs and arches, repeated at equal diſtances, as they are ſeen in the iſles of thoſe fabrics, produces an artificial infinite in the mind of the ſpectator, when the ſame extent of plain ſurface would hardly perhaps affect it at all; for a ſimilar reaſon, I think the effect of the ancient cathedrals is greatly helped by the variety of their conſtituent parts and ornaments, though I ſuppoſe them all to be executed in the ſame uniform ſtyle. The eye is quickly ſatiated by any object, however great and magnificent, which it can take in all at once, as the mind is with what it can completely comprehend; but when the former, having wandered through the intricate and interminable length of a pointed vault in an ancient cathedral, diſcovers two parallel lines of equal length and richneſs with it; then proceeding, it diſcovers the tranſepts, the ſide chapels, the choir, the ſanctuary, and the lady chapel, all equally intereſting for their deſign and execution, and all of them calculated for different purpoſes: the eye, I ſay, is certainly much more entertained, and the mind more dilated and gratified, than can poſſibly be effected by any ſingle view, even though our modern architects ſhould ſucceed in their attempts to make one entire ſweep of the contents of a cathedral, to ſhow it all at a ſingle view, and to make one vaſt empty room of the whole.

It is not neceſſary for me to dwell upon the effect of that ſolemn gloom which reigns in theſe venerable ſtruc-

tures, from the ſtudied excluſion of too glaring a light, or upon that glowing effect produced by appropriate painting and carving in the windows, or other parts of them, or upon the eſſential beauty and juſt proportions in which they are raiſed, where the infinite variety of ribs, arches, boſſes, and other ornaments, all grow out of the main columns, with the regularity of nature in the vegetable kingdom, and alſo with her wiſe contrivance to combine ſtrength with beauty; I ſay, it is not neceſſary for me to dwell upon theſe points, becauſe, however they may be carped at by intereſted men, they are obvious of themſelves, and admitted by all perſons of candour and ſentiment. There is one circumſtance, however, to which theſe venerable ſtructures are indebted for the impreſſion they make, that it is not ſo evident at firſt ſight, and which therefore I here mention, namely, the arrangement and diſpoſition of their ſeveral parts, in due ſubordination to that which is their principal member; by which means that unity of deſign ſo neceſſary in every compoſition is maintained in them. This principal member in our cathedral churches is the choir and ſanctuary, deſtined for the performance of ſervice and myſteries of religion: and all the other portions of the ſacred fabric will be found ſubſervient, and as it were, conveying, to this, as to their centre. On the ſame account, the moſt exquiſite productions of art, and the greateſt profuſion of wealth, were uniformly beſtowed on this particular part. We may judge from hence what muſt be the effect of deſtroying the altar-ſcreen of a cathedral, and removing the altar itſelf, according to a modern inſtance, under an idea of improving its appearance. It is like removing the head from the human figure, or placing it on ſome other member, for the purpoſe of increaſing its beauty.

Laſtly, as there are different periods or faſhions in pointed architecture, it is worthy the attention of the curious antiquary, to diſtribute theſe ſubjects of his ſtudy into their proper claſſes, and to determine the reſpective merits of each claſs or faſhion. The late poet laureat has divided the architecture in queſtion into the *abſolute* gothic, the *ornamental* gothic, and the *florid* gothic. I do not find fault with this diviſion, but I am by no means ſatisfied with the application of it. For, not to mention other objections, we have ſeen that this author excludes by name, the beautiful and highly pointed cathedral of Saliſbury from holding a place in any of his claſſes. Now, ſo far from there being ground for ſuch an excluſion, I think it admits of a queſtion, whether that ſpecies of early pointed architecture in which this cathedral and that of Lincoln, alſo the abbey churches of Weſtminſter, Beaulieu, Lettley (vulgarly and improperly called Netley Abbey) and other ſacred edifices, were conſtructed, from the firſt invention of that ſtyle down to its enlargement in the reign of Edward I. was upon the whole exceeded at any later period. In caſe, however, we admit the tracery work, which was invented about the latter period, and with which the cathedrals of York and Wincheſter are adorned, to be a conſiderable improvement upon the former chaſte and ſimple faſhion, yet I cannot by any means agree that the gorgeous or florid ſtyle, as Warton calls it, which began in the reign of Henry VI, and continued till the exploſion of the pointed order under Henry VIII, was, upon a thorough compariſon, more excellent than that kind which had immediately preceded it. I grant, there is a greater profuſion of ornament, and generally more exquiſite workmanſhip, for example, in the chapels of King's college, of Windſor and of Henry VII. than in the two laſt mentioned cathedrals: the ſame may be ſaid of Fox's chantry, compared with that of Wykeham: but I muſt maintain that what was gained to our eccleſiaſtical ſtructures after the middle of the fif-

Stock Pigeon.

teenth century in beauty, was loſt in ſublimity; which latter quality, I have intimated, forms their principal character. This falling off in ſacred architecture is principally to be attributed to the lowering of the pointed arch, which then began to prevail. The firſt arches of this order in the reigns of Henry I, Stephen, and Henry II, were exceedingly rude and irregular, ſometimes forming the moſt acute and ſometimes the moſt obtuſe angle that can well be conceived: but when the ſtyle was further improved under Henry III and the three Edwards, it was diſcovered that the moſt beautiful and perfect kind of pointed arch was that which was formed by the ſegments of a circle, including an equilateral triangle, from the impoſts to the crown of the arch: accordingly, this proportion was generally followed down to the aforeſaid period; when the architects and artiſts, being more anxious about their own reputation than the proper effect of the ſtructure, began to lower the arches as much as poſſible, and in ſome caſes to invert them, in order to bring the fans, pendents, and other curious or ſurprizing ornaments, with which they loaded the vaulting, within the compaſs of the ſpectator's diſtinct ſight.

If theſe haſty remarks upon a ſubject, which, treated as a ſcience, may ſtill be conſidered as almoſt new, have the effect of exciting perſons who are better qualified than myſelf for the undertaking, to do more complete juſtice to it, I ſhall at all events think them well beſtowed, and ſhall be enabled to ſay with more truth than Horace did,

Fungar vice cotis, acutum
Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exſors ipſa ſecandi.

I remain, ſir, &c.

J. M.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE STOCK PIGEON.

With an engraving of that Bird, coloured after Nature.

THE various families which conſtitute the beautiful dove kind, are diſtinguiſhed by ſhades and gradations ſo minute as to exceed all deſcription. Of theſe by far the largeſt portion are the willing attendants on man, and dependent on his bounty; but when we conſider the lightneſs of their bodies, the great ſtrength of their wings, and the amaſing rapidity of their flight, it is a matter of wonder that they ſhould ſubmit even to a partial kind of domeſtication, or occupy thoſe tenements fitted up for the purpoſe of breeding and rearing their young. It muſt be obſerved, however, that in theſe they live rather as voluntary captives, or tranſient gueſts, than permanent and ſettled inhabitants, enjoying a conſiderable portion of that liberty they ſo much delight in: on the lighteſt diſappointment they abandon their manſion with all its inconveniences; ſome take refuge in the woods, where, impelled by inſtinct, they reſume their native manners; others ſeek a ſolitary lodgement in the holes of old walls, or unfrequented towers; while others, ſtill more domeſticated, ſeldom leave their dwelling, and only roam abroad to ſeek amuſement, or to procure ſubſiſtence.

Of theſe the varieties and intermixtures are innumerable, and partake of thoſe varied hues which are the conſtant reſult of domeſtication. The manners of pigeons are well known, few ſpecies being more univerſally diffuſed; and having a very powerful wing, they are enabled to perform very diſtant journies; accordingly wild and tame pigeons occur in every climate, and although they thrive beſt in warm countries, yet with care they ſucceed alſo in very northern latitudes. Every where their manners are gentle and lively; they are fond of ſociety, and the very emblem of connubial attachment; they are faithful to their mates, whom they ſolicit with

the ſofteſt cooings, the tendereſt careſſes, and the moſt graceful movements.

The œnas, or domeſtic pigeon, and all its beautiful varieties, derive their origin from one ſpecies, the ſtock-dove; the Engliſh name implying its being the ſtock or ſtem from whence the other domeſtic birds ſpring. Theſe birds, as Varro obſerves, take their Latin name, *columba*, from the voice or cooing; and had he known it, he might have added the Britiſh alſo; for *k'lommen*, *kylobman*, *kulm* and *kolm*, ſignify the ſame bird. They were, and ſtill are, to be found in moſt parts of our iſland in a ſtate of nature; but probably the Romans firſt taught the Britons how to conſtruct pigeon-houſes, and make the birds domeſtic.

The characters of the domeſtic pigeon are the following. It is of a deep bluiſh aſh-colour; the breaſt daſhed with a fine changeable green and purple; the ſide of the neck with ſhining copper-colour; its wings marked with two black bars, one on the coverts of the wings, the other on the quill feathers; the back white, and tail barred near the end with black. They weigh fourteen ounces.

In the wild ſtate it breeds in holes of rocks and hollows of trees; for which reaſon ſome people ſtyle it *columba cavernalis*, in oppoſition to the ring-dove, which always makes its neſt on the boughs of trees. Nature always preſerves ſome agreement in the manners, characters, and colours of birds reclaimed from their wild ſtate. This ſpecies of pigeon ſoon takes to build in artificial cavities, and from the temptation of a ready proviſion becomes eaſily domeſticated. Multitudes of theſe wild birds are obſerved to migrate into the ſouth of England; and while the beechwoods were ſuffered to cover large tracts of ground, they uſed to haunt them in myriads, reaching in ſtrings a mile in length, as they went out in the morning to feed. They viſit Britain the leaſt of any bird of paſſage, not appearing till November, and retiring in the ſpring. Mr. Pennant imagines, that the ſummer haunts of theſe creatures are in Sweden, as Mr. Eckmark makes their retreat thence coincide with their arrival in Britain. Numbers of them, however, breed on cliffs of the coaſt of Wales, and of the Hebrides. The varieties produced from the domeſtic are, as obſerved above, very numerous, and extremely elegant; they are diſtinguiſhed by names expreſſive of their ſeveral properties, as *tumblers*, *carriers*, *jacobines*, *croppers*, *pouters*, *owls*, *nuns*, &c. The moſt celebrated of theſe is the *Carrier*, of which we ſhall give ſome account preſently. The nature of pigeons is to be gregarious; to lay only two eggs, and to breed many times in the year. So quick is their increaſe, that, it is ſaid, in the ſpace of four years, fourteen thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty pigeons may come from a ſingle pair. They bill during their courtſhip; the male and female ſit, and alſo feed their young by turns; they caſt proviſion out of their craw into the young one's mouth; and drink, not by ſipping, like other birds, but by continued draughts like quadrupeds, and have mournful or plaintive notes. Naturaliſts reckon about ſeventy ſpecies of pigeon, all natives of different countries.

The carrier-pigeon appears to have been made uſe of in very early times, as the means of conveying intelligence on the moſt trying and important occaſions, and with an expedition and certainty which could be equalled by no other. The pigeon uſed on theſe occaſions was taken from the place to which the advices were to be communicated, and the letters being tied under its wings, the bird was let looſe, and in ſpite of ſurrounding armies and every obſtacle that would have effectually prevented any other means of conveyance, guided by inſtinct alone, it returned directly home, where the intelligence was ſo much wanted. There are various inſtances on record of theſe birds having been employed

during a ſiege to convey an account of its progreſs, of the ſituation of the beſieged, and of the probable means of relief.

To this article, it may not be improper to add ſome recent information reſpecting pigeon-houſes, an addition to country-houſes ſo very general, but the proper conſtruction and ſituation of which are not ſo generally underſtood.

In order to erect a pigeon-houſe to advantage, it will be neceſſary, in the firſt place, to pitch upon a convenient ſituation; of which none is more proper than the middle of a ſpacious court-yard, becauſe pigeons are naturally of a timorous diſpoſition, and the leaſt noiſe they hear frightens them. With regard to the ſize of the pigeon-houſe, it muſt depend entirely upon the number of birds intended to be kept; but it is better to have it too large than too little; and as to its form, the round ſhould be preferred to the ſquare ones; becauſe the rats cannot ſo eaſily come at them in the former as in the latter. It is alſo much more commodious; becauſe you may, by means of a ladder turning upon an axis, eaſily viſit all the neſts in the houſe, without the leaſt difficulty; which cannot ſo eaſily be done in a ſquare houſe. In order to hinder rats from climbing up the outſide of the pigeon-houſe, the wall ſhould be covered with tin plates to a certain height, about a foot and a half will be ſufficient; but they ſhould project out three or four inches at the top, to prevent their clambering any higher.

The pigeon-houſe ſhould be placed at no great diſtance from water, that the pigeons may carry it to their young ones; and their carrying it in their bills will warm it, and render it more wholeſome in cold weather. The boards that cover the pigeon-houſe ſhould be well joined together, ſo that no rain may penetrate through it; and the whole building ſhould be covered with hard plaſter, and white-waſhed within and without, white being the moſt pleaſing colour to pigeons. There muſt be no window, or other opening in the pigeon-houſe to the eaſtward; theſe ſhould always face the ſouth, for pigeons are very fond of the ſun, eſpecially in winter.

The neſts or covers in a pigeon-houſe ſhould conſiſt of ſquare holes made in the walls of a ſize ſufficient to admit the cock and hen to ſtand in them. The firſt range of theſe neſts ſhould not be leſs than four feet from the ground, that the wall underneath being ſmooth, the rats may not be able to reach them. Theſe neſts ſhould be placed in quincunx order, and not directly over one another. Nor muſt they be continued any higher than within three feet of the top of the wall; and the upper row ſhould be covered with a board projecting a conſiderable diſtance from the wall, for fear the rats ſhould find means to climb the outſide of the houſe.

M. Duhamel thinks that pigeons neither feed upon the green corn, nor have bills ſtrong enough to ſearch for its ſeeds in the earth; but only pick up the grains that are not covered, which would infallibly become the prey of other animals, or be dried up by the ſun. 'From the time of the ſprouting of the corn,' ſays he, 'pigeons live chiefly upon the ſeeds of wild uncultivated plants, and therefore leſſen conſiderably the quantity of weeds that would otherwiſe ſpring up: as will appear from a juſt eſtimate of the quantity of grain neceſſary to feed all the pigeons of a well ſtocked dove-houſe.'

But Mr. Worlidge and Mr. Liſle allege facts in ſupport of the contrary opinion. The latter relates, that a farmer in his neighbourhood aſſured him he had known an acre ſowed with peas, and rain coming on ſo that they could not be harrowed in, every pea was fetched away in half a day's time by pigeons: and the former ſays, 'It is to be obſerved, that where the flight of pigeons falls, there they fill themſelves and fly away, and return again where they firſt roſe, and ſo proceed over a whole piece of ground, if they

like it. Although you cannot perceive any grain above the ground, they know how to find it. I have ſeen them lie ſo much upon a piece of about two or three acres ſown with peas, that they devoured at leaſt three parts in four of the ſeed, which, I am ſure, could not be all above the ſurface of the ground. That their ſmelling is their principal director, I have obſerved; having ſown a ſmall plat of peaſe in my garden, near a pigeon-houſe, and covered them ſo well that not a pea appeared above ground. In a few days, a parcel of pigeons were hard at work in diſcovering this hidden treaſure; and in a few days more I had not above two or three peas left out of above two quarts that were planted; for what they could not find before, they found when the buds appeared, notwithſtanding they were hoed in, and well covered. Their ſmelling alone directed them, as I ſuppoſed, becauſe they followed the ranges exactly. The injury they do at harveſt on the peas, vetches, &c. is ſuch that we may rank them among the greateſt enemies the poor huſbandman meets with; and the greater, becauſe he may not erect a pigeon-houſe, whereby to have a ſhare of his own ſpoils; none but the rich being allowed this privilege, and ſo ſevere a law being alſo made to protect theſe winged thieves, that a man cannot encounter them, even in defence of his own property. You have therefore no remedy againſt them, but to affright them away by noiſes, or ſuch-like. You may, indeed, ſhoot at them; but you muſt not kill them; or you may, if you can, take them in a net, cut off their tails, and let them go; by which means you will *impound* them; for when they are in their houſes, they cannot bolt or fly out of the tops of them, but by the ſtrength of their tails; after the thus weakening of which, they remain priſoners at home.'

This laſt remark refers to the ſtate of the law with regard to pigeons. Any lord of a manor may build a pigeon-houſe on his land, but a tenant cannot do it without the lord's licence. When perſons ſhoot at or kill pigeons within a certain diſtance of the pigeon-houſe, they are liable to pay a forfeiture. But Mr. Worlidge's expreſſion of *impounding* the pigeons reminds us of a humourous ſtory of a gentleman who, upon a neighbouring farmer's complaining to him, that his pigeons were a great nuiſance to his land, and did ſad miſchief to his corn, replied jokingly, 'Pound them, if you catch them treſpaſſing.' The farmer, improving the hint, ſteeped a parcel of peas in an infuſion of *coculus indicus*, or ſome other intoxicating drug, and ſtrewed them upon his grounds. The pigeons ſwallowed them, and ſoon remained motionleſs upon the field: upon which the farmer threw a net over them, incloſed them in it, and carried them to an empty barn, from whence he ſent the gentleman word that he followed his directions with regard to the pounding of his pigeons, and deſired him to come and releaſe them.

THE GLEANER.

NUMBER XXIX.

IT is ſaid of a very celebrated hiſtorian and philoſopher, that in ſome of his writings, he pretends to deny the connexion between cauſe and effect. Abſurd as this may ſeem, the many unexpected and unaccountable events of the laſt few years would appear in ſome meaſure to confirm ſuch an opinion; and, therefore, while we are thus walking in the dark, and groping at noon-day, I cannot but think we owe no ſmall portion of gratitude to thoſe ingenious and clear-ſighted mortals among us, whoſe la-

bours tend to diſperſe the clouds, and diſplay before our eyes, at leaſt a glimpſe of future occurrences.

Yet I have often reflected with regret, that while the learned men of this world are making great improvements in many arts and ſciences of the higheſt importance to mankind, they are permitting others to droop, decay, and fall into oblivion. While ſome branches of knowledge are brought almoſt to perfection in Somerſet-houſe, and the Adelphi, others are ſuffered to languiſh in the purlieus of Moorfields and the Old Bailey. Among the latter, thus unworthily conſigned to neglect, is what I allude to above, the right ancient and uſeful art and myſtery of Fortune-telling, to which we know our anceſtors applied with a moſt *believing* and beneficial aſſiduity, and which we are certain might be purſued with equal advantage in our times, had not the inſtability of faſhion pervaded even the circle of the ſciences, and had not our libraries, like our wardrobes, been forbid to contain any articles that are not in the reigning mode. Thus has the barbarity of modern times prevailed over and buried the enlightened diſcoveries of the ancients. But in whatever contempt we may pretend to hold the noble art of fortune-telling, the operations of nature are not to be diſturbed for our new-fangled ſchemes, or rather whims. Cauſe and effect will continue to follow each other, although we may not trace their ſteps, and where conjurors end, ignoramuſes will begin.

It is indeed a wonderful inſtance of inconſiſtency that we ſhould deſire to be *knowing*, at the ſame time that we deſpiſe thoſe who would impart information; and that we ſhould be eager to peep into futurity, while we hold almoſt in contempt, the name of prophet, ſeer, or fortune-teller. In our days, however, I muſt allow, that there may be ſome cauſe for this which did not exiſt formerly, namely, the low and degrading uſe made of the noble ſcience of conjuring. Moſt of the preſent generation have ſeen it employed on no higher objects than the recovery of a horſe, or a family tea-pot. A man who venerates the power of looking into futurity, would be ſhocked and aſtoniſhed to find our conjurors employed by none but mean people and upon mean ſubjects. Inſtead of a ſtateſman enquiring into the event of his laſt diſpatches, he would find a cinder-wench anxious to know the affections of a ſtable-boy; and for a general deſirous to look toward the iſſue of the campaign, there would probably be an exciſe-officer wiſhing to diſcover run-goods. For the events of courts and kings, of miniſters and ſenators, of nations, monarchies and republics, we have nothing but queries about ſtolen handkerchiefs, table-ſpoons, and window curtains, *invaſions* made upon butteries, *robberies* committed in hen-rooſts, and *murders* atrociouſly perpetrated in pig-ſtyes and ſheep-folds.

Such employment, it muſt be confeſſed, tends much to degrade the ancient ſcience of *fore-telling*. It is lamentable, that men who can pierce into the dark clouds which ſurround a foreign cabinet, ſhould be required to carry their ſkill no farther than into a ſmuggler's hut; that they who can foreſee the revolutions of empires, ſhould be compelled to employ their time in tracing the property of old iron-ſhops; and that the actions of pickpockets, footpads, and link-boys, ſhould occaſion more ſpeculation than the departure of couriers, the march of armies, or the ſignature of treaties.

Yet amid this abuſe of the art of propheſy, it is pleaſing to reflect that there are ſome (however few) among us, who deſpiſing the petty proſpects of ſtolen goods and broken love-matches, confine themſelves to the more liberal, and, as I may ſay, wholeſale branch of their vocation, in developing from year to year the fate of nations and of empires; and, like the

'Tragic muſe, ſublime, and light to ſhow
Princes' diſtreſs, and ſcenes of royal woe!'

If the world has ſhown leſs reſpect to ſuch prophets than they deſerve, it muſt be attributed to the cauſes I have already ſtated, the mean offices in which their talents have lately been employed. It was not ſuppoſed that any man, however gifted, could at once emerge from purſuing ſtolen pocket books, to demonſtrate the loſs of crowns and ſceptres, or that he who had all his life been employed in defeating a gang of ſmugglers, could with equal eaſe attack a nation of republicans. Such prejudices, however, muſt abate, as our modern prophets advance in their more extenſive labours, and praiſe will be given to them to whom it is due.

Among the few who have ever employed their talents in the nobleſt undertakings, who have conſidered and predicted national affairs, and not the affairs of one nation, but of many, not of one kingdom, but of the whole continent, and ſometimes of the whole world, I mention with profound reſpect the name of Francis Moore, phyſician, who has for the whole of the laſt century, endeavoured to open the eyes of his countrymen, by every year laying before them the events of that year, in a manner, as he ſays, both 'curious and profitable.' I was firſt led to a conſideration of this great man's merits, by a letter which appeared in the Univerſal Magazine of March 1800, ſigned a 'Friend to Conjurors,' in which the writer enters into a diſquiſition on the prophecies of Dr. Moore, for that year, and has with great candour and ſhrewdneſs demonſtrated the importance of the doctor's writings, to all parties, but particularly to miniſters of ſtate and governors of nations. I was impatient, therefore, on the approach of the preſent year, to poſſeſs myſelf of ſo invaluable a treaſure, and I ſhall now lay before my readers a few proofs of the author's abilities, ſufficient I truſt to convince them that if they are ignorant of future events, it is not for want of prophets, and that if they do not reſpect prophets, it is not for want of men as eminent in that line as ever appeared in a curious and inquiſitive world.

It may be to ſome, neceſſary to premiſe that our prophet is a man of *caution:* he does not blab nor goſſip every thing he knows; he ſpeaks the language called the *Vox Stellarum*, which is quiet, and he is a *loyal* ſubject, one who, though he knows them, will not impart more ſecrets reſpecting the affairs of his country than are neceſſary to be known. As a privy-counſellor of the heavenly bodies, he is ſworn to ſecrecy, and will not therefore divulge more than is for the public good, far leſs will the author of a 'loyal almanack,' give any information that may benefit the enemy. During times of peace, this circumſpection may be diſpenſed with, but fallen as we are

'Upon evil days and evil tongues,'

prophets and privy-counſellors cannot be too guarded in what they ſay.

Having offered theſe preliminary obſervations, which we thought due to the credit and reputation of our author, we ſhall proceed to analyze his prophecies for the current year.

He begins: 'There is a ſquare of the *Sun* and *Jupiter*, which may aggravate former failings and miſchiefs; there will be ſtriving and ſtruggling among mankind.'—This I think my readers will conſider as accompliſhed, even during the little ſpace of the year already paſt. But, 'Matters of very great moment are now on the ſtage, and no leſs great are the conſultations and deliberations of our ſuperiors, lords and commons, in parliament aſſembled; may they be attended with happy and proſperous ſucceſs.' This delicate alluſion to the Imperial parliament is no leſs ſeaſonable, than the concluding prayer for their ſucceſs.

Glancing his eye, I ſhould ſay his *ear*, immediately abroad, he ſays, 'There is a noiſe as if the grand affairs of *ſome kingdoms* and countries were grievouſly out of order.—I ex-

pect it is ſo in France, and *ſome* of her connections.' This paragraph is rather obſcure and guarded, but the next is ſo explicit that I think none of my readers can miſs its meaning. 'That nation (namely France) is in a great hurry about *ſomething*, as if *ſome* matters or *ſome* alterations were about to take place.' This is perfectly *clear*, and is fixed for May next; and our author adds another prayer, in which all loyal ſubjects ought to join, however hopeleſs it may be to expect benefit from that quarter; 'I wiſh it may be for the good of all the European powers, eſpecially thoſe contending in arms.'

Leaving the continent, however, he comes home to our bakers' and butchers' ſhops.—'Many repinings and complaints are daily in our ſtreets. Let us endeavour to arm ourſelves againſt the violence of fortune.' It is with ſome regret, we obſerve that he thus forces riots about the end of May, although we cannot but commend the hint of *arming*, which is undoubtedly intended for the gentlemen of the volunteer aſſociations, and who may know, to a day, when they will be wanted.

Paſſing over matters of leſs importance to us, we come to the month of July, in which we find 'France under great uneaſineſs about *ſome* preparations, and preparing for *ſome* turn of affairs. Great expectation of *ſome* warlike enterprize. Confuſions and conſternations in Spain; Holland, and other places more north, *ſomewhat* in a buſtle, either in reſpect of trade, or in *ſome* alteration in their politics, for the great ferment and diſſatisfaction that moſt nations in Europe have laboured under for ſome years, admit not of a ſudden accommodation.' This I think evidently glances at thoſe ſanguine politicians, who call ſo loudly for 'a *ſpeedy* peace;' but more of this hereafter. It is ſome comfort to find, that while *ſome* countries are thus perplexed about *ſome* affairs, Francis Moore aſſures us of our own ſafety. 'It looks,' ſays he, 'as if the genius of the Britiſh nation would at laſt triumph over its adverſe fortune; and I believe *ſome* endeavours are now uſed (this is about Auguſt) to ſettle a better underſtanding among *ſome* neighbouring powers; and various ſchemes and projects are contrived by the counſels and agents of *ſome* well-diſpoſed powers for effecting the ſame.' Although our author in this paragraph ſtill ſpeaks with *ſome* caution, yet it is evident that about this time there will be what we know not at preſent where to find, ſome *well-diſpoſed* powers!

Our author next predicts a good deal about the ſtate of religion, which as it chiefly concerns foreign countries, we ſhall omit. He concludes the whole in theſe remarkable words:

'We are now drawing (October) toward the end of another year, in which great and remarkable things have been tranſacted; and ſuch matters are now approaching, and will be brought to light, as the moſt knowing and intelligible perſons but little dreamed of. Many revolutions and great alterations in the councils of ſtates and kingdoms. France has drank deep of the cup of affliction. Holland! Holland! beware of French counſels. I wiſh it may be well in Ireland; it looks as if *ſome* miſchiefs were contriving in that country. Strange and variable accounts may be produced this month (November) or near this time; but of what kind, *time* will beſt demonſtrate. *Some eminent perſon* near this month either leaves his employment, or ſtoops into the grave. And now, to conclude, let us implore, &c.' This laſt is a very loyal and appropriate prayer for the king and kingdom, for which I refer to the work itſelf.

In the above paſſage, the reader cannot fail to obſerve how much is expreſſed in few words, and the author's modeſty in referring to *time*, to demonſtrate what he could demonſtrate much *ſooner*, is not the leaſt remarkable *trait* in his character, and ſhows his unwillingneſs to diſturb the deliberations of cabinets, and councils;

by expoſing the conſequences of them too ſoon.

But there is a circumſtance highly important to be attended to, from a review of the whole of this propheſy for the preſent year, and that is, that the author does not once ſpeak, and ſcarcely hint at *peace*. How neceſſary, then, is it for politicians, to conſult a work of this kind, before they bring forward motions in parliaments, or take meaſures out of parliament, to promote an event which cannot poſſibly take place in 1801. If it could, ſurely our author would not have omitted an affair of ſuch infinite importance, when he has condeſcended to matter of much leſs moment, as, for example, to tell us that 'ſome eminent perſon will either leave his employment, or ſtoop to the grave.' By the way, that phraſe '*ſtoop* to the *grave*,' has more ſtrength and propriety than great men will, I am afraid, be diſpoſed to allow. *Stoop* to the grave! as if it were a mark of condeſcenſion.

But to return—the knowledge that there will be no peace this year, is not only important to politicians, but to ſpeculators in general, particularly to the gentlemen of the ſtock-exchange, who will not now ſpeak of the *peace-price* of the funds without having ſome definite notion in their head as to time. Thoſe likewiſe who are fond of betting on the affairs of nations, and who conſider a battle, a treaty, or an armiſtice, in no higher light than a ſhake of the dice, a cut of the pack, or any other implement or operation of gambling, may now engage upon more equal terms. And, laſtly, perſons of all ranks and claſſes, by learning to confine their expectations to ſuch things as are really to happen, will avoid thoſe bitter diſappointments which follow the indulgence of ungrounded hopes and ſpeculations. And the whole, I truſt, will moſt clearly ſhow the advantages of attending to, and encouraging the prophets we have among us, by detaching them from the mean occupations of 'loſt and ſtolen,' and employing their foreſight on the affairs of kingdoms and ſtates, in which all feel an equal curioſity, and have an equal ſhare.

THE CLOSE OF THE DAY.

[By Madame ROLAND.]

HOW pleaſant it is to find ourſelves alone, when we have had diſagreeable company! What a ſatisfaction to be able to rail at our eaſe, in our arm-chair, againſt all the fools that have teazed us! I believe that their number was increaſed to-day for my torment; ſcarcely had I time to wake, when a very giddy-headed fellow, rattling away without reaſon, like the goddeſs with a hundred tongues, about all the lies of the day, came, under the title of an acquaintance, to weary me for two hours; in vain did I buſtle about, breakfaſt, and pretend to have a purchaſe to make, in order to get rid of him; he offered to attend me, and would ſtill be here, but for the arrival of a tall thin man, the ſight of whom frightened him. His grave and myſterious air, made it doubtful whether he was a phyſician or a lawyer; he bowed, coughed, and took a chair; then beginning a ſpeech, in which I underſtood nothing but the words *government*, *police*, *legiſlation*, often repeated, he ended by taking a roll of paper from his pocket, ſaying, 'You have heard madame T—— ſpeak of my plan for clearing certain waſte lands in my province; here it is; I am very glad of the opportunity to communicate it to you, in order that you may preſent it to madame de T——; ſhe is rich; I think ſhe is likely to favour this undertaking. I muſt have money; I ſhould want two millions; it is true that I have already three hundred thouſand livres belonging to ſeveral perſons who have ſubſcribed; but you ſee that the ſubſcription is not full.'—'I admit it,' ſaid I

to him, 'if I muſt judge from your pretenſions; but I am not ſufficiently acquainted with madame de T——, to mention to her the commiſſion with which you charge me.'—Upon this my man begun to launch out the fineſt phraſes, in order to prove to me that in an affair of this nature, I could ſerve him effectually with a perſon that I have ſeen only once by chance. Finding that he required a few promiſes, I paid him in that coin, at the cheapeſt rate poſſible, in order to contrive to ſend him about his buſineſs; I at length ſucceeded. I was making my eſcape into my room, to avoid viſits of this ſort, which an evil ſtar might ſtill ſend me, when pulling the door after me, I heard a ſtrong voice exclaim: 'What! ma'am, you hide yourſelf!' I reappeared, curſing in my ſoul this new intruder; this was that devil of an abbé who thruſts himſelf into the journals, and under a *calotte* and gray hair, appears the moſt impertinent fellow that ever exiſted in the world of coxcombs.

'Well! you don't come to-day to the concert at mademoiſelle de St. M——'s?'—'No, truly, I have not time.' (ſtill leſs the inclination, ſaid I, muttering)—'Ah! I ſhall never be able to prevail on you to hear a thing at which you would be enraptured!'—'That may be; but I am one of thoſe who do not run about Paris in ſearch of pleaſure, when they can find it in their own apartment.'—'Ah! are you not apprehenſive of contracting a certain ruſt in remaining thus ſhut up? The mind, abſorbed in ſtudy, becomes heavy; and muſic, muſic, gives ideas—pretty ideas: you will hear a girl who has a divine voice, ſhe plays, like an angel, on different inſtruments; beſides, there is a charming party; they are all women of merit, all women who keep their carriage!'—'I believe it; but I cannot go out the whole day!'—'Come, we muſt ſay no more of the matter. I came alſo to tell you a piece of good news; I have mademoiſelle B——, your neighbour for a ſcholar; her father had heard of my philoſophical method; he came to me ſeveral times, and haggled a great deal about terms, although he is very rich: I would not conſent for leſs than two *louis d'ors*; it is not too much for a man like me; for though I ſay it myſelf, I kept my carriage for twenty years.'—'I remember the circumſtance; you have told it me at leaſt a hundred times.'—'Yes, I kept my carriage for twenty years! But when we are young, we have adventures.—Do you know that my lectures have not had a great run this year. I have only two female ſcholars. It was very different, when I opened my courſe on univerſal hiſtory, for I then continued them for a long time; but it was very fatiguing; there's ſomething terrible in following thoſe Tartars in their excurſions to ſubjugate Aſia.'—'Really, ſir, I can eaſily imagine that you are not accuſtomed to thoſe excurſions.'—'Ah! What labour! But I hope that I ſhall make my way, this winter, and that I ſhall have ſcholars in town for the languages. I have juſt been ſpeaking of you in a houſe where I called; I there praiſed you as you deſerve, that is up to the ſkies.'—'Sir, that is a taſk which you might have diſpenſed with for ſeveral reaſons.'—'Ma'am, you ſhould learn Italian; with your genius, your capacity, it would not take you more than four months, and for you I would lower my terms.'—'Certainly, I am very much obliged to you for this proof of good will, but I ſhall not avail myſelf of it.'—'My method is a little abſtruſe: I lately had two female ſcholars who were three months without comprehending any thing of the matter; but at the end of that time, they exclaimed: ah! how well it is explained, how well it is conceived! I make no uſe of that nominative, nor of this genitive: for ſhame then! a genitive: what does that mean? Ah? fye! fye! I make no uſe of this genitive. Hold, madam, tell me, for inſtance, what is the French language?'—'It is an idiom of the Latin tongue, as are alſo the Spaniſh and the Italian.'—'Not at all; it is an analogous language:

the French language is a language analogous to our ideas.'—'But, ſir, in this ſenſe, all languages are analogous.'—'Oh! no! that's the way thoſe grammarians confound every thing. Tell me what's a phraſe?'—'It is a thought contained in a determined ſenſe.'—'Well! what's a thought?'—'It is a modification of the ſoul, or rather an action of the mind, inaſmuch as it conſiders ſome object.'—'By no means; a thought is a body.'—'What! a thought is a body? It is not then as a logician that you define it.' 'Ah! madame,] I aſked you this queſtion in a logical, grammatical, and metaphyſical ſenſe, all at the ſame time, and you have not anſwered me; a thought is a body.—But I hear it ſtrike twelve o'clock; this is the hour of my going to maſs. I ſhall have the honour of ſeeing you again: I leave you in good company, for I ſee ſome one coming in.'——

Ah! heaven! I ſhall go mad. I have not time to breathe; it is the gallant St. F——; an agreeable perſon, a prepoſſeſſing countenance announce an amiable man; and indeed he is a favourite with many women; but unfortunately, he has the habit of ſpeaking always with a tone of importance, and of appearing not to underſtand what every body elſe can ſay better; beſides, he has a certain taſte for ſtudy; and notwithſtanding he has attained the age of forty-five, he has juſt taken a maſter to teach him the violin.—'Is not your father at home, ma'am?'—'No, ſir.'—'I came to give him an account of our friend de M——; he is ſtill in India, and he begs me to ſolicit the miniſter for his advancement.' 'Sir, it is ſix months ſince he preferred to you that requeſt, which was founded on the promiſes you made him before his departure; no doubt you have paid attention to them.'—'Yes, a great deal, but I have not yet been able to do any thing for him; the miniſters are tottering in their places; they are beſide very buſy; the chevalier de L——, my intimate friend, came to dine with me yeſterday; he told me, that nothing could be brought to an end at court; he ran from one office to another, without obtaining the object of his purſuit: I ſhall wait ſome time, then I will exert myſelf for our friend, whom I do not forget. Ah! Ah! it is late; I am expected to dinner at a houſe to which I am invited, to conſole a little woman of twenty, who has juſt loſt her father: I muſt make haſte.'—'You are in the right, ſir, the action is commendable.' I thought, this time, to remain quiet; but I heard a woman, whoſe ſhrill voice reſounded from the foot of the ſtairs; her huſband, nearly connected with a great lord, formerly obliged one of my relations; one muſt be polite to the wife, who comes to invite herſelf to dinner. What a ſad obligation! Is it not enough to have paid, in ready money, the ſervice that he rendered? Come; here am I condemned to ſpend my afternoon with the greateſt goſſip on earth; I had occaſion for all my courage to ſuſtain this attack: yet it is not ſo bad when ſhe is at table; as ſhe eats a great deal, ſhe talks leſs; but this little relief is very dearly purchaſed. It is afterward curious to ſee the animated geſtures that ſet off her fooliſh converſation, and belie her dreſs, by which ſhe would have been taken for a reſpectable woman, whereas ſhe is only an upſtart country girl.

At length I am alone by my fire ſide; what a happy ſituation! I can then think without interruption, and employ myſelf according to my fancy. Ill-humour has juſt made me take a pleaſure in ſpeaking of all theſe characters, becauſe we can do nothing worſe in regard to fools than to deſcribe them; but am diſguſted at this revenge. I recollect an afflicted mother of a family, who came yeſterday to aſk me a favour: come. I quit my tranquil ſolitude; let me indulge myſelf in the pleaſure of obliging; if I perform this action, I ſhall ſtill, notwithſtanding all my misfortunes, be able to rank this among the number of my happy days.

RETROSPECTION.

That lively Lady, Mrs. Piozzi, *who has favoured the Public with ſo many Effuſions of her Pen* ſince *the Death of Dr.* Johnſon, *has juſt publiſhed two* Quarto *Volumes, under the Title of* 'Retroſpection, or, a Review of the moſt ſtriking and important Events, Characters, Situations, and their Conſequences, which the laſt Eighteen Hundred Years have preſented to the View of Mankind.' *From ſuch a Title, the Reader will probably expect an Abridgement of the Univerſal Hiſtory, or rather, Remarks on the* Index *to that voluminous Work. For our own Parts, we are at a Loſs to know how to characterize the preſent Production, but as it comes from a Pen of ſome Notoriety, we ſhall Endeavour to enable our Readers to judge for themſelves, by an Extract taken from Chapter* 24, *of the ſecond Volume, entitled* 'Laſt four Years of the eighteenth Century.' *It may be neceſſary to premiſe, however, that any other Chapter would have ſerved as well to convey an Idea of the Author's Powers in ſurveying Events at the ſhorteſt poſſible Glance, and with the moſt ſuperficial Conſideration.*

BEING arrived at the intereſting moment, when *Retroſpection*, ceaſes and obſervation is begun, our book muſt with this chapter end itſelf, and be ſubmitted to the readers *Retroſpect.* If found at laſt too ſhort for uſe, too long for entertainment, the writer will be ſorry:

Yet if we ſhadows have offended,
Think but this, and all is mended—
That you have but ſlumber'd here,
While theſe viſions did appear.
Midſum. Night's Dream.

The early viſions of Rome's glory, papal as well as imperial, 'are vaniſhed into air, into thin air.' Her ſecond cycle of twelve centuries is more than flown, and deſtiny demands his due. That the ſucceſſors of her laſt great founder, 'have been of late compelled to take the loweſt room,' at the long table of our common maſter, they owe to the coarſe ſtruggles he forbade: when puſhing for the topmoſt place *we* ſaw and felt

The ſaucy follower grown a ſovereign lord,
Exchanging Peter's keys for Peter's ſword.
COWLEY.

If, howſoever, when his church was young, 'ſhe girded herſelf and walked where ſhe would,' let us lament rather than triumph over her, 'when now, being old, another girdeth, and carrieth her whither ſhe would not;' and as a great preacher of the preſent day wiſely admoniſhes, 'Let us not, while poring over the monuments of paſt greatneſs, neglect to ſtudy thoſe inſcriptions on them, from which ſome warning may be drawn for future times.' Different ideas will be called up in different minds by like events, or by the ſame narration; each ſtudent draws after the giant ſtatue, and takes his view according as he ſits to it. Far as the paſt occurrences have place, all this goes well; and to anticipate what is yet to come, tranſcends alike our limits and our power. When the uncertain figure paſſes by, like thoſe of Eliphaz (Job, chap. 14) fear makes *our* bones to ſhake; we cannot diſcern the form thereof, though through the ſilent night a voice be heard. Kett, King, and Whitaker, with numbers more, have lent learned and grave conjectures toward explaining, after a mortal mode, the awful ſigns which have diſtinguiſhed this half century, fertile in wonders above all the reſt: and if, beſide texts from both Teſtaments, deſcription of the latter days by the fictitious Eſdras were admitted, the ſtrange things he predicts daily arrive: un-

timely births do indeed live, and are raiſed up, while children of a year's growth as certainly ſpeak with their voices, and are liſtened to.

'But woe be to that people (ſays an old Engliſh writer) who live under theſe young governments! All unripe fruit is harſh (he adds) and they that dwell in new houſes be apter to catch diſeaſes, than they who inhabit ancient ones well-ſeaſoned.' What ſhall we ſay then, if all this be ſo concerning our own times? When Poland, Holland, North America, all infant ſtates, ſpeak plain, and ſpeak *aloud*; when new republics in the north of Italy appear like funguſes in fairy rings, produced by tears of the preceding night: when juſt before the year 1796, France, to the admiration of all Europe, produced her laſt new-born conſtitution, being the fourth ſhe had acknowledged ſuch within five revolutions of the ſun; when five men called *directors* took the lead. Before theſe people, and by their *direction*, were ſeen ſtealing off the *camera obſcura*, thoſe rugged forms of rough fraternity, which, like the ſons of Œdipus, had made the name of brotherhood abhorred; and dreſſes meant to diſtinguiſh and adorn high rank, were hung upon thoſe new rulers over twenty-ſeven millions, which hovering over Europe, like locuſts darkening the ſun, menaced its deſtruction, and caſt a formidable ſhade around. Nor could men quickly ſee through the thick gloom, that if this multitude were actually agreed upon the murder of a lamb-like prince, they muſt have been twenty-ſeven millions of monſters; and that if they tamely ſuffered ſix hundred frantic ruffians to kill him publicly in their deſpite, they muſt have been ſo many millions of cowards. Certain it is, the new directory ſeemed to lament the cruſh of every virtue by the grand fall of altars and of thrones: they hoped, perhaps, while roaſting out the ſubſtance of monarchy, morality and religion, to keep at laſt the *eos*, as chymiſts call the colour, odour, ſapor of all three. But an avowed deſire to deſtroy every other government, gives no good pledge of kind intentions toward our own. Beſide that, as Machiavelli ſays, 'a revolution is carnival time to a mob;' and when were boys wearied with barring out their maſters? Berquin's deſcription of children tired with doing their own way, and anxious, after ſuffering for their folly, to be replaced under papa's guidance, was no emblem of his countrymen, who now hated all laws and all reſtraint: and were, as Mercier himſelf confeſſes, looſed into a ſtate of what he calls general *demoralization*. No wonder! Since Louis *Seize* had laid down his authority, the ſceptre, after the example of Aaron's rod, aſſumed a ſerpent's form, affrighting even thoſe who wiſhed to wield it. And Carnot, to keep turbulent ſpirits quiet at home, ſent to the fighting field his truſted friend Bonaparte. This general, the firſt who ever wore as a name the title of deſtroyer; Apollyon* Bonaparte burſt on Italy, amazing all mankind, not by deſtruction of his ſword alone, but by his powers of faſcination too, diſplayed in their effects among Italian potentates, which, not unlike birds upon a branch, dropped one by one into the mouth of the rattleſnake.

The prince of Piedmont, whoſe father was ſo liberally paid by England, for keeping the key of their peninſula, ſtole it, as a girl does from under her governeſs' head, to let in the ſeducer who ſings beneath the window; while Venice, unwarned perhaps, perhaps unwilling to believe baſeneſs could lurk where liberty diſplayed her banner; received and foſtered, even againſt the will of ſubjects ſtrongly attached to the *old way*, *new* maſters, who arrived only to ſcorn, to plunder, and forſake them.

Thus, without one blow ſtruck in its defence, did this ancient and once reſpectable ariſtocracy, formed when

* See the eighth chapter of St. John's Apocalypſe, eleventh verſe. The Greek word is Apollyon. The Corſican pronunciation makes it *Napolione*.

a former Attila ravaged the earth; tamely yield up its independence to ſome troops detached by the deſtroyer Bonaparte, with orders even to burn their *bucentoro*, golden book, and every mark of former ſovereignty, carrying their bronze horſes off to Paris, and having (as Frenchmen with no unjuſt though bitter ſarcaſm obſerved) torn the old woman's night-cap from their doge, and put upon his head their *bonnet rouge*; 'twas time to annihilate every remembrance of happier hours, and aboliſh even maſquerading in their ſtreets; ſending them all to bed at ten o'clock, as by a curfew bell in ancient times, and linking them faſt to their new idol freedom, by chains of iron never to be broken.

Milan and Mantua mean while received the ſudden ſhock of more than gothic fury: and Lodi's bridge crowned the unfeeling conqueror with laurels, every dark leaf of which, though ornamental, will in the end perhaps prove poiſonous to *him*, who ſhocked the curé de St. Salo, by throwing quick-lime upon half-dead ſoldiers, under pretence of *general utility*, and the neceſſity of avoiding putrid complaints conſequent upon ſuch carnage. A Lombard peaſant, when the day was done, was called out by a colonel of brigade to ſhow him a convenient field of *green corn*, it was early in May, where he might turn his horſes for refreſhment. They paſſed by one, which the officer obſerved *would do well enough*, to another fifty yards diſtant, that was *better*. 'Why bring us here, kind citizen?' exclaimed the French commander, 'when I told you the leſſer incloſure would have done.' 'Ah excellenza!' replied his melancholy conductor, 'it is becauſe that little field belongs to a neighbour of mine, who has a wife and child. This meadow is *my own*; a ſingle man (a'nt pleaſe your lordſhip) need not outlive the honour of his country; life has a claim on dear Antonia's huſband; he can't, like me, whom ſhe refuſed to make *him* happy, ruſh on your ſwords and loſe all ſenſe of ſorrow *.' So fared it with the north of Italy. Rome, fatherleſs and affrighted, ſeemed likely to exhibit ſtill deeper diſtreſs. Some of her church plunder was ſold by French invaders, as it ſtood, to Jews; who when they had paid for it and claimed their bargain, were beaten off by an incenſed populace, which had ſeen villa Albani long their boaſt, ſtript and razed quite to earth with infinite diſpleaſure, although care had been taken to enrage them too againſt all wealthy individuals; and the ſight of princes Colonna and Borgheſe reduced to eat rice with a horn ſpoon, affected them but little I believe. 'Tis ſaid their quondam ſovereign borne about, ſometimes in open carts for more indignity, ſometimes in a cloſe coach for fear ſuch ſufferings ſhould excite compaſſion; found leiſure during his laſt ſad captivity, for writing a long letter to his biſhops ſheltered among *us*, expreſſing gratitude toward heaven for having raiſed them up friends in a foreign land; and though by nature and by long fixed prejudice hoſtile to *our* opinions, it is ſuppoſed that his laſt breath bleſſed the brave Britiſh nation. *They* meantime, while Bonaparte drove forward like the Aſſyrian conqueror Rabſhakè, crying, 'Where are the gods of Hamath and of Arpad? and have they indeed delivered Samaria out of my hand? *They* truſting in the God of battles, had under immortal Howe's command ſecured our highly favoured country's ſafety by deſtruction of the French fleet, even when their pride was at its loftieſt point of elevation; and that blow ſtriking down all their naval ſtrength at once, protected the wide commerce of Great Britain, and gave her ſhips to cover the obedient ſeas, ſubſervient from the firſt of June

* This is a ſpecimen of the *authenticity* of ſome lively writers. The ſtory here transferred to Lombardy, happened during the American war, and has been often reprinted.—*Ed. Univ. Mag.*

1796, to all *her* purpoſes, whether of traffic, diſcovery, or defence. [There is a ſtrange confuſion of dates and facts in this paragraph, which we ſhall leave our readers to reſolve.]

His courſe (Bonaparte's) was bent toward Aſia, where our ever irreconcileable enemy, 'Tippoo Saib, waited his help to drive us from poſſeſſions, greater than any we poſſeſſed at home; and capable of cauſing in the ſultan of Myſore's duſky boſom, envy unquenched even by the kindneſs ſhown to his dear-loved children. This chief had ſworn never to ſleep in calico, it is ſaid, until the country, which had produced Cornwallis, ſhould be humbled; and Bonaparte, for his purpoſe, was found a willing tool. To effect this humiliation every artifice was tried. The ſon of Hyder Ali, in French letters, was one day called his highneſs, and in one *refuge of all the world*; according to the ideas they entertained of oriental diction. In a while we read of their addreſſing him by the familiar name of citizen Tippoo, trying with vain endeavour to imbue an eaſtern deſpot with their new philoſophy, and the doctrine of equal rights.

That the plunderer of Rome, by whoſe command the long-venerated ſanctuary of Loretto had been torn in pieces, for the ſake of carrying off thoſe treaſures it contained; ſhould hope to poſſeſs Mecca, by a bold exertion of ſimilar principles in ſimilar pillage, need amaze no one: but the ſultan of Myſore ſaw only his own projects ripening by Gallic heat, and heard, of courſe with horror, how his great ally was croſſed and thwarted on his firſt arrival in Egypt, 'That key of earth and water too,' as Bonaparte not unjuſtly termed it, after the opinion of Auguſtus Ceſar, delivered not leſs than eighteen centuries ago; and likelier now than ever to deſerve ſuch appellation, when Malta and her knights tamely reſigned the ring to which the important key was hung.

Our Nelſon following with preſs of ſail, although blown forward by all England's wiſhes, and driven along by his own martial ardour, overtook not the enemy's fleet till anchored ſafe at Alexandria; where, having adopted the ſame mode of placing themſelves, which had made Barrington's ſquadron impregnable to monſieur D'Eſtaing in a former war, their captains ſate them down in full ſecurity, and one friend was employed in taking another's portrait, when the bold Goliath, paſſing ahead of their van ſhip, poured into her a moſt deſtructive fire.

Pliny, in his thirty-fifth book, tenth chapter, tells how Protogenes painted his fineſt work, when the town he lived in was nearly taken by aſſault, and *pinxit ſub gladio* is his quaint expreſſion. This might have applied well to the Gallic artiſt, but a leſs claſſic jeſt expreſſed our triumph; and when ſome foreigner was ſaying afterward the French admiral *prit ſon caffée*, at the ſame critical inſtant, our reply was, that Nelſon came *toute-ſuite* with the *chaſſe-caffée*. He did indeed: a victory ſo won, and *ſuch* a victory, was new upon the annals even of Britiſh ſeamanſhip, when Egypt's echoes anſwered to the names of Berry, Ball, and Trowbridge; leſs appropriate perhaps than that of Bellerophon, when employed againſt L'Orient, with the ſucceſs annexed to that old appellation; when in half fabulous times we read how fell Chimera yielded to his power. Was our brave leader on that glorious day ever to read this trifling ſummary *, he might condemn me as Canute, his minſtrel, for thus compreſſing deeds of ſuch diſtinguiſhed merit into a few weak lines; but how elſe muſt I find room to notice, even for a moment, the conſequent recapture of Malta by our

* Lord Nelſon, we believe, has too much gallantry to condemn a lady, but he might have wiſhed that the event had been handed down to poſterity in an intelligible manner.—*Ed. Univ. Mag.*

troops, the joy of Auſtria and hopes of Italy, reanimated by this turn in favour of princes ill combined againſt the power of France, which to oppoſe required equal exertion among *all* the allies; and it was found only on England's part. The kings of Naples and Sardinia ſent away for ſafety to their inſulate dominions, could but *applaud*; the plundered dukes of Modena and Parma could but *pray*; and Swiſſerland's brave, but thinly ſpread inhabitants could only *die* in defence of a cauſe, which rotting at the core, ſhowed private intereſt and baſe intrigue working their way even to the ſoftening ſurface. Among thoſe that were in ſerious earneſt, let us however ſtop to celebrate the Bernoiſe women, ſix hundred of whom at leaſt wore ſoldiers coats, and fell in honour's field; felling their lives dearly in that diſguiſe to Frenchmen, who when they found them ſpinning in their cottages, had ſtuck their infants upon points of ſpears; and violated their free will by force of arms, under pretence of giving them liberty. Vengeance is virtue in a cauſe like this; but life muſt have endured ſad change in Europe, when female honour could find no ſecurity ſave from a muſket in a female hand. Arts, ſciences, and commerce, proſpered we muſt own; while princedoms, virtues, powers felt decay. Manufacturers in our own realm ſurpriſingly enriched, roſe to reſpectability, and juſtly: they only wondered (when they bought up old family eſtates) why they were made to pay ſuch price for labour: nor had ſir Richard Arkwright poſſibly ever reflected that the wonder was, why any body tilled the earth at all; when for attendance on his ſpinning jennies, a man might gain more in one day, than he could carry home for toiling at a plough, or cart, beſt part of the week, in many an Engliſh county. High payment for proviſions was moſt natural, where money flowing in with every tide, augmented in a degree quite unexampled the circulating medium: and mouths to feed, increaſed beyond imagination under a mild government, and laws protecting every individual againſt all poſſibility of oppreſſion. Union was next in conſequence of this ſame gentle ſpirit, offered to Irithmen, &c. &c.——

[What connexion there is in point of time or fact between the Bernoiſe women, the ſpining jennies, and the Iriſh union, in the above paragraph, we have in vain endeavoured to trace; but theſe extracts may ſerve to ſhow the manner in which our author has, in two thin quarto volumes, rattled over the events of eighteen centuries!]

THE POLICE OF ST. PETERSBURGH.

THE police of this city, the capital of the dominions of the capricious emperor Paul, according to the lateſt accounts, has a very ſimple and competent organization, and deſerves to be adopted in other capitals. Excepting the governor, whoſe office naturally extends to all objects of public welfare, the head police-maſter is the proper chief of the whole ſyſtem of police. His office takes in the great compaſs of this department, but confined to the general objects of public ſecurity and order. He is not here, as in ſome large towns, the formidable copartner of family ſecrets, and the inviſible witneſs of the actions of the private man. Under the head police-maſter, is the police office, where ſit a police-maſter, two preſidents, the one for criminals; the other for civil caſes, and two conſulters choſen from the burgher claſs. To this is committed the care to maintain decorum, good order, and morals: alſo it is its buſineſs to ſee to the obſervance of the laws, that the orders iſſued by government, and the deciſions of the courts of juſtice, are put in force. The attainment of theſe purpoſes is effected by the following mechaniſm.

The reſidence is divided into ten

departments. Each of theſe has a preſident, appointed to watch over the laws, the ſecurity, and the order of his diſtrict. The duties and rights of this office are not leſs extenſive than important. A preſident muſt have exact knowledge of the inhabitants of his department, over which a ſort of paternal authority is committed to him; he is the *cenſor morum* of his department; his houſe muſt not be bolted or barred by night or day, but muſt be a place of refuge, continually open to all that are in danger or diſtreſs: he himſelf may not quit the town for the ſpace of two hours, without committing the diſcharge of his office to ſome other perſon. The police-*commando* (conſtables) and the watchmen of his department, are under his orders; and he is attended on all affairs of his office by two ſerjeants. Complaints againſt unjuſt behaviour in the preſident may be brought to the police-office.

Each department is again divided into three, four, or five ſubdiviſions, called quarters, of which, in the whole reſidence, are forty-two. Each of theſe has a quarter inſpector, in ſubordination to whom is a quarter-lieutenant. The duty of theſe police-officers is in harmony with that of the preſident, only that their activity is confined to a ſmaller circle. They ſettle low affairs and ſlight altercations on the ſpot, and keep a watchful eye on all that paſſes.

The number of the nightly watch in the city amounts to 500. They have their ſtations aſſigned them in watch-houſes at the corners of ſtreets: and, beſide their proper deſtination, are to aſſiſt in the taking up of offenders, and in any ſervice, by day or night, as their commanders ſhall require. Beſide theſe, for the execution of the police orders, and to act as patroles, there is alſo a *commando* of one hundred and twenty men, who, in caſes of emergency, are ſupported by a company of Koſſacks, or a regiment of Huſſars.

This machine, conſiſting of ſo many ſubordinate parts, preſerves in its orderly courſe that ſecurity and peace which excite the admiration of all foreigners. The activity of every individual member is unobſerved in the operation of the whole: and by ſuch a diſtribution alone is the attainment of ſo complicated an aim practicable. —All the quarter-inſpectors of a department repair every morning, at ſeven o'clock, to their inſpector's houſe, to lay before him the report of all that has happened in their quarters during the laſt 24 hours; and at eight o'clock, all the inſpectors bring together theſe ſeveral reports into the police-office, whereupon they firſt and immediately take into examination the caſes of perſons taken into cuſtody during the night. On urgent occaſions, the police office aſſembles at all hours.

This organization, and the extraordinary vigilance of the police, which is found competent to the buſineſs of a numerous and reſtleſs people, render all ſecret inquiſitions unneceſſary. The police has knowledge of all perſons in the reſidence; travellers who come and go are ſubject to certain formalities, which render it extremely difficult to conceal the place of their abode, or their departure from the city. To this end, every houſeholder and innkeeper is obliged to declare to the police, who lodges with him, what ſtrangers have put up at his houſe. If a ſtranger or lodger ſtays out all night, the landlord muſt inform the police of it at lateſt on the third day of his abſence from his houſe. The cautionary rules, in regard to travellers quitting the town, are ſtill more ſtrict. Theſe muſt publiſh in the newſpapers their name, their quality, and their place of abode, three ſeveral times, and produce the newſpapers containing the advertiſement, as a credential in the government from which they then receive their paſſport; without which, it is next to impoſſible to get out of the empire. This regulation not only ſecures the creditor of the perſon about

to depart, but alſo enables the police to keep a cloſer inſpection over all ſuſpected inhabitants.

If individuals may be ſuſpected by the government, becauſe their means of ſupport, the company they keep, and their whole courſe of action, are cloſely wrapped up in myſtery, ſo likewiſe may whole ſocieties be leſs indifferent to it, if they carefully conceal the object of their connexion, or their very exiſtence, from the eye of the public. The police watches here, with laudable attention, over ſocieties of all kinds; and frequently as the fanatical ſpirit of religions or political ſectaries, or the enthuſiaſm of pretended *myſtagogues*, have attempted to neſtle here, they have never been able to proceed, or only for a very ſhort time. Animal magnetiſm, Martiniſm, Roſycrutieniſm, and by whatever other name the conceits of diſtempered imaginations may be called, have always been attended by the ſame bad ſucceſs on this ſtage.

From this ſketch it will readily be imagined, that the number of impoſtors and diſturbers of the public peace can be but ſmall. Quarrels and affrays in the ſtreet, or in the *cabaks* but ſeldom happen. The perſon attacked calls the neareſt watchman; and in a moment both the aggreſſor and the aggrieved are taken into cuſtody, and led to the next *ſiega* (police watch-houſe) where the cauſe of their quarrel is inquired into, and the aggreſſor is puniſhed. For matters of ſome deſcriptions, there is a particular tribunal, under the denomination of the oral court, which on account of its ſingularity, deſerves to be briefly noticed.

In each quarter of the town, are one or more judges of the oral court, which are choſen from the claſs of burghers, and with whom are aſſociated a few jurats. This court ſits daily in the forenoon, and proceeds orally in all the differences that come before it. It, however, keeps a day-book, in which are entered all the cauſes and deciſions of the court, and which muſt be every week laid before the magiſtrate. When a charge is brought, the court declares it orally to the preſident of the quarter; whereupon the accuſed muſt not delay his appearance before the police, longer than one day after he has received the ſummons. Every cauſe muſt be determined in one day; or, if the examinations require more time in collecting, in three days. The oral court communicates the deciſion to the preſident of the quarter by means of his day book, in order to its ratification. If either party is not ſatisfied with the ſentence, he may appeal to the court as appointed in the regulations.

This is a very favourable account, and deſerves to be known as a *plan*, but we have often found the plan and the *execution* of a ſyſtem of police widely different. According to *Beaujolin*, who was in Ruſſia in 1792, the police of the city is not ſo highly praiſed. There happen, indeed, but few accidents in the night; yet ſometimes murders are committed, and eſpecially theſts; for which, according to our authot, it is exceedingly rare to obtain juſtice. When a perſon has been aſſaſſinated in ſome place of bad repute, the police-officer is engaged to ſecreſy by means of a few roubles; ſo that the affair is ſoon huſhed up, unleſs the deceaſed belonged to ſome powerful family, whoſe intereſt makes it neceſſary that inquiries ſhould be inſtituted. When two perſons quarrel, either in the ſtreet or in a public-houſe, he who *pays* the inquirer is always in the right; the inferior police officers are never proof againſt money; and the *poor* individual, whether he be right or wrong, is almoſt ſure of a beating.—Still all this only proves the omnipotence of *bribery* over the beſt and wiſeſt plans.

THE BRITISH MUSE.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

By H. J. PYE, Esq. Poet Laureat.

FROM deluge'd earth's uſurp'd domain,
When Ocean ſought his native bed,
Emerging from the ſhrinking main
Rear'd many a mountain Iſle its head;
Encircled with a billowy zone,
Fair freedom mark'd them for her own,
'Let the vaſt Continent obey
A ruthleſs maſter's iron ſway;
Uncheck'd by aught from Pole to Pole,
Where ſwoln Ambition's torrents roll,
Thoſe ſeats to tyrants I reſign;
Here be thy bleſt abode, the Iſland reign be mine.'

Hating the fane, where freedom ſat enſhrin'd,
Graſping at boundleſs Empire o'er mankind;
Behold from Suſa's diſtant towers
The Eaſtern deſpot ſends his mighty powers.
Grecia, thro' all her rocky coaſt,
Aſtoniſh'd views the giant hoſt:
Not the fam'd Straight, by bleeding heroes barr'd,
Nor Cecrop's walls, her hallow'd altars guard;
While each bold inmate of the Iſles,
On inroads baffled effort ſmiles.
From every Port, with cheering ſound,
Swells the vindictive Pæan round;
And Salamis' proud, from her ſea-girt ſhore,
Sees o'er the hoſtile fleet the indignant ſurges roar.

Fiercer than Perſia's ſceptered Lord;
More numerous than the embattled train,
Whoſe thirſty ſwarms the ſea bread rivers drain,
Lo! Gallia's plains diſgorge their maddening horde!
Wide o'er Europa's trembling lands,
Victorious ſpeed the murderous bands;
Where'er they ſpread their powerful ſway,
Fell deſolation marks their way:
Unhurt, amid a warring world alone,
Britannia ſits ſecure, firm on her Iſland Throne.

When thunders roar, when light'nings fly,
When howling tempeſts ſhake the ſky,
Is more endear'd the ſheltering dome,
More ſweet th' ſocial joy of home;
Fondly her eye, lo! Albion throws
On the tried partner of her weal and woes:
Each tie to cloſer union draws,
By mingled rights and mingled laws;
Then turns averſe from Gallia's guilty field,
And tears, with gen'rous pride, the lilies from her ſhield.

Albion and Erin's kindred race,
Long as your Siſter Iſles the ſeas embrace,
Long as the circling tides your ſhores that lave,
Waft your united banners o'er the wave;
Wide thro' the deep, commercial wealth to ſpread,
Or hurl deſtruction on the Oppreſſor's head:
May Heav'n, on each unconquer'd nation ſhow'r
Eternal concord, and encreaſing pow'r.
And, as in Hiſtory's awful page,
Immortal virtue ſhall proclaim
To every clime, thro' ev'ry age,
Imperial George's patriot fame;
That parent care ſhall win her warmeſt ſmiles,
Which rear'd, mid Ocean's reign, the Empire of the Iſles.

THE DIRGE OF WALLACE.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Eſq.

[Author of the 'Pleaſures of Hope.']

THEY lighted a taper at the dead of night,
And chaunted their holieſt hymn;
But her brow and her boſom were damp with affright—
Her eye was all ſleepleſs and dim!
And the lady of Elderſlie wept for her lord,
When a death-watch beat in her lonely room,
Whe her curtain had ſhook of its own accord,
And the raven had flapp'd at her window-board—
To tell of her warrior's doom.

'Now, ſing ye the death-ſong, and loudly pray
For the ſoul of my knight ſo dear;
And call me a widow this wretched day,
Since the warning of God is here.
For a night-mare rides on my ſtrangled ſleep:—
The lord of my boſom is doom'd to die;
His valorous heart they have wounded deep;
And the blood red tears ſhall his country weep
For Wallace of Elderſlie!'

Yet knew not his country that ominous hour,
Ere the loud matin bell was rung,
That a trumpet of death on an Engliſh tower
Had the dirge of her champion ſung!
When his dungeon-light lock'd dim and red
On the high-born blood of a martyr ſlain,
No anthem was ſung at his holy death-bed;
No weeping there was when his boſom bled—
And his heart was rent in twain!

Oh, it was not thus when his oaken ſpear
Was true to that knight forlorn,
And hoſts of a thouſand were ſcatter'd, like deer
At the blaſt of the hunter's horn;
When he ſtrode on the wreck of each well-fought field
With the yellow-hair'd chiefs of his native land;
For his lance was not ſhiver'd on helmet or ſhield—
And the ſword that ſeem'd fit for Archangel to weild
Was light in his terrible hand!

Yet bleeding and bound, though the Wallace wight
For his long-lov'd country die,
The bugle ne'er ſung to a braver knight
Than William of Elderſlie!
But the day of his glory ſhall never depart;
His head unentomb'd ſhall with glory be palm'd:
From its blood ſtreaming altar his ſpirit ſhall ſtart;
Tho' the raven has fed on his mouldering heart,
A nobler was never embalm'd!

ODE

Written on a Mountain in Devonſhire.

By Mr. WILLIAMS.

CROWN'D, yon grey maſs of rock behold,
With oaks by autumn ting'd with gold,
Whoſe roots tenacious wind around
The hoary ruin. Hark! the ſound
Of riſing winds that ſullen blow!
Now diſtant waters ſtrike the ear;
In awful murmurs hoarſe and ſlow,
The fields of ocean heave below,
And mix delight with fear.
The eye to other ſcenes is drawn,
To the cool vale and level lawn;
To th' hillock, where from moſs-grown ſide
In clouds of foam deſcends the tide;
O'er broken rocks it glides away,
Now ripples o'er the fallen tree,
In various channels now will ſtray,
In forms fantaſtic murm'ring play,
And ſeek the wider ſea.
Why at the proſpect heaves the ſigh!
What means the tear that dims my eye?
Ah, why do ſcenes which ſhould beſtow
Calm thoughts, but prove a ſource of woe?
In ſcenes leſs grand – to me more dear—
In ——'s ſtill and pleaſing grove,
Amanda's voice has ſooth'd my ear—
(Accept, dear ſainted ſhade! a tear)
With pureſt, fondeſt love.
When I behold rich Devon's plain,
A tranſient pleaſure I obtain;
The mental banquet ſoon is croſt,
When mem'ry paints the ſcene that's loſt—
Ah! loſt to me the ſpot I lov'd:
But ſhe—the ſoul of all—is fled,
(Whoſe preſence, deſerts had improv'd,
Whoſe beauty, ſaints to love had mov'd)
And number'd with the dead.
Ceaſe, ceaſe to hope, oh child of woe!
That pleaſure's cup for thee ſhall flow.
For thee the ſeaſons cheerleſs roll,
And nature chills, not warms thy ſoul.
A retroſpect of pleaſures gone,
Damps ev'ry hope of future joys—
Ceaſe, ceaſe thy heart-oppreſſive moan,
And reſt with her, beneath one ſtone,
Who moſt thy thoughts employs.

SONG.

THE God of love's approach is ſweet,
To win the ſoul, he charms the heart;
And when the conqueſt is complete,
Delights to play the tyrant's part;
Too late we labour to controul
The roguiſh god, the heart who ſtole,
And, with the heart, enſlav'd the ſoul.

We praiſe the beauty of the child,
His timid brow, his ſprightly vein:
But mark beneath that aſpect mild,
The traitor ſmile and eye profane:
'Tis he that reigns without controul,
The little elf, the heart who ſtole,
And, with the heart, enſlav'd the ſoul.

For me, a maid of tender age,
I mean to brave this urchin's pow'r,
Too weak with paſſion to engage,
That only flatters to devour:
Diana ſhall my breaſt controul,
Not he, the foolish heart who ſtole,
And, with the heart, enſlav'd the ſoul.

To OCTAVIA.

SWEET morn of Love, that pour'ſt thy purple light
To bleſs creation;—chaſe the ſhades of night,
Which o'er my ſoul their ſullen darkneſs ſpread!
Clear and more clear thy growing luſtre ſhed!
With fragrant lip ſalute the bluſhing ſkies—
Without a cloud ſweet morn of Love, ariſe!
At thy approach, high borne on happy wing,
The birds of paradiſe to hail thee ſing.
Grateful all Nature owns thy ſovereign ſway—
All bend before thee—all their tribute pay:
The pamper'd garden cultur'd ſweets will yield,
While its pure incenſe breathes the humbler field.
The rough majeſtic mountain ſoftneſs wears,
The modeſt valley ſparkles in its tears.
Flame on, enchanting Love, thy noon attain!
Which melts the rock, yet parches not the plain.
I court thy noon—for thy meridian rays
If they ſhine bright, cannot too fiercely blaze;
For ſighs, thy gentle gales of mild perfume,
Brighten the verdure and prolong the bloom;
At once they calm and cheriſh young deſire,
Thy rage they temper, and yet fan thy fire—
Tears are thy ſprings the deſarts to ſupply—
For there are deſarts e'en beneath thy ſky;
Alas! the happieſt day muſt have an end,
And all are doom'd to ſee thy ſun deſcend;
At the ſad ſight the tender heart repines,
For ſhadows lengthen as the day declines.
Bleſt! who can prize the joy thy dawn inſpires,
Glow thro' thy noon, and, when thy light retires,
Supremely bleſt can ſee thy parting ray
Give ſplendid earneſt of a brighter day:
That day of love, when ſouls in rapture twin'd
Fear no decay, but are for ever join'd—
Belov'd Octavia!—thro' life's changeful ſcene,
And we have known how changeful it has been;
With him you love ſuch bliſsful hour be thine—
And Heav'n decree that proud diſtinction mine.

VARRIUS.

LINES written by Mrs. OPIE, and ſung at the Concert for the Benefit of the Widow of the late Mr. SHARPE; held by the Anacreontic Society, at Chapel-Field-Houſe, Norwich.

COLD are the lips whoſe gentle force,
The reed to ſweeteſt ſtrains compell'd:
Huſh'd is the breath whoſe ready courſe
In lengthen'd tone the cadence ſwell'd.

Lov'd child of feeling! now no more
Thy tones the ſoul of taſte ſhall feed;
And we, in muſic's brighteſt hour,
Shall ſigh and miſs thy tuneful reed.

With thee, to our neglected plains,
The ſoul of genuine muſic came;
Taſte, genius, fir'd us in thy ſtrains,
While all thy precepts fann'd the flame.

But ſhort the boaſt—thoſe ſtrains ſo dear
No more the choral throng ſhall lead—
Yet ſtill in grateful memory's ear
Will ſweetly ſound thy tuneful reed.

A HINT TO A FRIEND.

FROM Liverpool, as you declare,
Arriv'd your letter and a hare:
I know the gift you did intend
Should pleaſe a very early friend,
But when the charges I did pay,
The pleaſure was all done away;
Nine-pence your letter coſt, ('tis true)
Your hare to London ſhillings two;
Fourteen pence more, I do declare,
I paid when I receiv'd the hare;
Nearly four ſhillings in the whole,
It is too much, upon my ſoul.
It brings this adage to my thought,
(That is) far fetch'd, and dearly bought.
However, if you'll be content,
A letter and a hare I've ſent.
If you ſhould pay as much for theſe,
Our equal ſhares muſt equal pleaſe;
In obligations no arrears,
In future let each keep his hares.

AMERICA.

Washington*, Nov. 22.

THIS day, at twelve o'clock, the president of the United States met both houses of congress in the senate chamber, and delivered the following speech:

'Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

'Immediately after the adjournment of congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws, for the removal of the public offices, records, and property. These directions have been executed, and the public officers have since resided and conducted the ordinary business of the government in this place.

'I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of congress at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so complete as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe that this inconvenience will cease with the present session.

'It would be unbecoming the representatives of this nation to assemble, for the first time, in this solemn temple, without looking up to the supreme Ruler of the Universe, and imploring his blessing. May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be for ever held in veneration. Here, and throughout our country, may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion, flourish for ever.

'It is with you, gentlemen, to consider whither the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If in your opinion this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population; and possessing within itself those energies and resources, which, if not thrown away, or lamentably misdirected, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government.

'In compliance with a law of the last session of congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect the honourable testimony they gave of the patriotic motives which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity with which they returned to the station of private citizens.

'It is, in every point of view, of such primary importance to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the constitution and laws devolve on the federal courts, as convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances, that I cannot omit once more to recommend to your serious consideration the judiciary system of the United States. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.

'A treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Prussia has been concluded and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.

'The difficulties which suspended the execution of the 6th article of our treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain, have not yet been removed. The negociation on this subject is still depending. As it must be for the interest and honour of both nations to adjust this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation, that the sincere endeavours of the government of the United States to bring it to an amicable termination, will not be disappointed.

'The envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States to France, were received by the first consul with the respect due to their character, and three persons with equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence the negociation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped, that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been so often repeated.

'While our best endeavours for the preservation of harmony with all nations will

* For a Plan of the new City of Washington, &c. see our Magazine for July 1793.

continue to be uſed, the experience of the world, our own experience admoniſh us of the inſecurity of truſting too confidently to their ſucceſs. We cannot, without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon thoſe meaſures of ſelf protection, which are adapted to our ſituation, and to which, notwithſtanding our pacific policy, the violence and injuſtice of others may again compel us to reſort. While our vaſt extent of ſea coaſt, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to truſt on the ocean, ſuggeſt the ſyſtem of defence, which will be moſt beneficial to ourſelves—our diſtance from Europe and our reſources for maritime ſtrength will enable us to employ it with effect. Seaſonable and ſyſtematic arrangements, ſo far as our reſources will juſtify, for a navy adapted to defenſive war, and which may, in caſe of neceſſity, be quickly brought into uſe, ſeem to be as much recommended by a wiſe and true economy, as by a juſt regard for our future tranquillity, for the ſafety of our ſhores, and for the protection of our property, committed to the ocean. The preſent navy of the United States, called ſuddenly into exiſtence by a great national exigency, has raiſed us in our own eſteem, and by the protection afforded to our commerce, has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the objects for which it was created.

'In connection with a navy, ought to be contemplated the fortification of ſome of our principal ſea-ports and harbours. A variety of conſiderations which will readily ſuggeſt themſelves, urge an attention to this meaſure of precaution. To give ſecurity to our principal ports, conſiderable ſums have already been expended: but the works remain incomplete. It is for congreſs to determine whether additional appropriations ſhall be made in order to render competent to the intended purpoſes the fortifications which have been commenced.

'The manufacture of arms within the United States ſtill invites the attention of the national legiſlature. At a conſiderable expence to the public, this manufactory has been brought to ſuch a ſtate of maturity, as, with continued encouragement, will ſupercede the neceſſity of future importations from foreign countries.

'Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

'I ſhall direct the eſtimates of the appropriations neceſſary for the enſuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditures, to a late period, to be laid before you. I obſerve with much ſatisfaction, that the product of the revenue, during the preſent year, has been more conſiderable than during any former equal period. This reſult affords concluſive evidence of the great reſources of this country, and of the wiſdom and efficiency of the meaſures which have been adopted by congreſs, for the protection of commerce and preſervation of public credit.

'Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

'As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irreſiſtibly drawn to the important ſcenes which ſurround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore, and of wiſdom to avoid the cauſes which may have produced it. If, turning our eyes homeward, we find reaſon to rejoice at the proſpect which preſents itſelf; if we perceive the interior of our country proſperous, free, and happy; if all enjoy in ſafety, under the protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labour, we ought to fortify and cling to thoſe inſtitutions, which have been the ſource of ſuch real felicity, and reſiſt, with unabating perſeverance, the progreſs of thoſe dangerous innovations, which may diminiſh their influence.

'To your patriotiſm, gentlemen, has been confided the honourable duty of guarding the public intereſts, and while the paſt is to your country a ſure pledge that it will be faithfully diſcharged, permit me to aſſure you that your labours to promote the general happineſs will receive from me the moſt zealous co-operation.'

JOHN ADAMS.

STATE PAPERS.

Firſt Note of Lord Carysfort to Count Haugwitz.

Berlin, Nov. 16, 1800.

THE inſtant lord Carysfort, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty learned that his Pruſſian majeſty was preparing to order a detachment of his troops to enter Cuxhaven, and that the reaſon which the public thought proper to aſſign for that meaſure, was the refuſal given by the government of Hamburgh to cauſe a veſſel to be releaſed, which, taken by one of the ſhips of war of his Britannic majeſty, had

been compelled, in order to avoid the dangers of the ſea, to enter that port, he thought it his duty to demand an audience of his excellency count Haugwitz, miniſter of ſtate and of the cabinet, for the purpoſe of obtaining information with reſpect to that affair.

He received from his excellency the aſſurance that the intentions of his Pruſſian majeſty were in no view hoſtile or contrary to the intereſts of Great Britain; but that the occupation of Cuxhaven had for its principal object the maintenance of the authority of his Pruſſian majeſty, in his character of chief and protector of the neutrality of the north of Germany, and that it was conducted with the conſent of the city of Hamburgh itſelf.

Lord Carysfort, not being exactly acquainted with the circumſtances under which the veſſel in queſtion found itſelf, deferred to another occaſion the obſervations which he might have wiſhed to ſubmit to his excellency. He has now grounds to believe that, laden with contraband goods, it was captured by one of his Britannic majeſty's ſhips as it was entering into the Texel; that is to ſay, into a port belonging to the enemies of his majeſty; and that it was reſtored as ſoon as the officer who had the charge of it could be informed of the orders of his ſuperiors.

With reſpect to the occupation of the town of Cuxhaven by the Pruſſian troops, which muſt have been founded on particular conventions between his Pruſſian majeſty and the Senate of Hamburgh, he does not think himſelf called upon to take part in that diſcuſſion; but he feels himſelf authoriſed to claim, in favour of the ſubjects and veſſels of the king his maſter, all the rights to which they have a juſt pretenſion in a neutral port belonging to a republic, whoſe connection with the ſtates of his majeſty are very ancient, and generally known: no convention made between the city of Hamburgh and his Pruſſian majeſty being capable of invalidating or altering his rights.

In conſequence of theſe conſiderations, he dares hope that his Pruſſian majeſty may ſtill ſuſpend the occupation of Cuxhaven, until the two courts ſhall have the means of entering into mutual explanations, more particularly ſince ſuch an occupation, in the actual circumſtances, might give room to ill-diſpoſed minds to attribute to his Pruſſian majeſty views not leſs oppoſite to the ſentiments of juſtice and moderation which govern all his meaſures, than to the friendſhip and the good harmony which ſubſiſt between him and his Britannic majeſty.

At all events, it will not eſcape the wiſdom and humanity of his majeſty, that the entrance of a numerous corps of troops into a village, both poor and with a ſmall extent of territory, would probably augment the miſery of the inhabitants; and that the city of Hamburgh having always poſſeſſed that place, to indiſpenſably neceſſary to the preſervation of the navigation of the Elbe, all which may trouble that poſſeſſion, derange ancient cuſtoms, and influence the pilots there at preſent to ſeek a refuge elſewhere, would ſtrike a ſenſible blow at the commerce of all the countries of the North of Germany, and even at that of the States of his Pruſſian majeſty. (Signed) CARYSFORT.

Second note from the ſame.

Berlin, Nov. 18, 1800.

The underſigned extraordinary envoy and miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty thinks himſelf obliged again to addreſs himſelf to his excellency count Haugwitz, relative to the intention of his Pruſſian majeſty, in taking military poſſeſſion of Cuxhaven. When the underſigned had the honour of tranſmitting to his excellency the verbal note of the 16th, it was not exactly known 'that the Pruſſian veſſel brought into that port had been reſtored.' The fact being now certain, as well as the zeal manifeſted by the ſenate of Hamburgh to fulfil the wiſhes of the king; the ſurpriſe and conſternation excited from the moment, when the orders for marching a detachment of troops were known, would be raiſed to their utmoſt height, if it were aſcertained, that notwithſtanding the complete ſatisfaction given to his Pruſſian majeſty on all the points reſpecting which he thought proper to complain, he ſhould not appear leſs attached to his determination of cauſing Cuxhaven to be occupied by his troops. In fact, it appears at firſt ſight that this occupation would be ſo calculated to give the moſt ſerious alarms to all commercial nations, that, without alluding to the interpretations which calumny might be deſirous of giving to the meaſure, ſtrong hopes are entertained from the juſtice and moderation of his Pruſſian majeſty, for that reaſon only, that he will come to the reſolution of not carrying it into effect.

The underſigned would not, however, think he had executed his duty, ſhould he neglect to repreſent to his excellency the

lively alarms which neceſſarily reſult from the uncertainty in which the affair remains. The reiterated aſſurances which the underſigned has received from his excellency of the friendſhip and good wiſhes of his Pruſſian majeſty toward the king of Great Britain, do not allow him to believe that any miſunderſtanding can ariſe between the two courts; but he cannot avoid thinking, that the enemies of humanity and of public tranquillity will endeavour to turn to their purpoſes the alarm which is generally diffuſed, in order to ſcatter diſcord among the powers, which ſhould all unite and maintain the ſafety and independence of Europe at large.

(Signed) CARYSFORT.

Anſwer of count Haugwitz.

The underſigned miniſter of ſtate, and of the cabinet, is authoriſed by the orders of the king to completely tranquillize the anxieties and apprehenſions which my lord Carysfort, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty, expreſſed to him in his two notes of the 16th and 18th of November. The Pruſſian veſſel, the Triton, has, it is true, been reſtored to its owner; but the mode of releaſe was in every reſpect as irregular as the proceedings which had previouſly taken place with reſpect to it; and after an examination of all the circumſtances relative to the incident which forms the ſubject of complaint, there appears throughout the whole a manifeſt infraction of the principles of the neutrality of the North of Germany. It is this ſuperior conſideration, added to the unjuſt refuſal of the magiſtracy of Hamburgh, which dictated to the king the reſolution of cauſing a body of his troops to occupy the port of Cuxhaven, and the bailliwick of Ritzebuttle. This meaſure was executed the moment it was determined upon, and it is no longer capable of being revoked; the example of what has taken place impoſing on his majeſty the neceſſity of effectually watching over the maintenance of that neutrality which he has guaranteed to his co-eſtates. The king cannot imagine that his Britannic majeſty, after participating, in his character of elector of Hanover, in the advantages and benefits of this happy neutrality, can conceive the ſmalleſt alarm at ſeeing a Pruſſian garriſon enter into the port which England has fixed on as her point of communication with the North of Germany. Being thus placed under the immediate guarantee of the king, it will be the more effectually put out of the reach of all violation, and the troops of his majeſty will have no other duty to perform than that of cauſing the laws of good order and equity to be reſpected. The utmoſt confidence may be placed in the prudent diſpoſitions of the reigning duke of Brunſwick, who is inveſted with the command of the line of demarcation.

But, if more particular aſſurances be requiſite upon this ſubject, the king feels a pleaſure in giving them by the preſent communication to his Britannic majeſty, and in declaring to him, in expreſs and poſitive terms, that the preſent order of things will in no reſpect interrupt the freedom of commerce and navigation in the port of Cuxhaven; nor, above all, the continuation of the correſpondence with England. On the contrary, the officer commanding the troops of the king garriſoned in the bailiwick of Ritzebuttle, will make it his duty to give it every poſſible facility.

On the whole, the proceeding which the king has, from neceſſity, been obliged to follow, does not admit of any equivocal interpretation. It has no other object than the maintenance of the ſyſtem of which he is the author and defender! and this object ſhall not be exceeded. His views and conduct have procured him the confidence of all Europe, and they never will be found inconſiſtent; and though it is not to be anticipated that the other powers will be diſpoſed to miſconceive the purity of his views in the preſent caſe, yet his majeſty reſerves to himſelf the privilege of explaining himſelf further, and in a ſuitable manner, to thoſe who may be intitled to ſuch explanation.

(Signed) HAUGWITZ.'

PROCLAMATION *of his Imperial Majeſty, Emperor of all the* RUSSIAS.

WHEREAS, it has been repreſented by many ſubjects of Ruſſia, that large ſums of money are due to them from Engliſh merchants reſident in Ruſſia, and that payment of ſuch debts cannot be obtained; his imperial majeſty's college of commerce at St. Peterſburgh, by virtue of powers veſted in them for the purpoſe of promoting an adjuſtment and liquidation of the debts due to the Ruſſian merchants from the Engliſh merchants, has ordained an eſpecial commiſſion, or board of commiſſioners, for managing Engliſh property, and they direct the ſaid board to be con-

ſtituted, and their operations and proceedings to be guided by the following regulations:

1. It ſhall conſiſt of two Ruſſian, two Engliſh, and two merchants of other nations, all of whom ſhall be men of known good character, and the Engliſh ſhall be choſen or ſelected by the Engliſh merchants; to whom ſhall be added one of the members of the imperial college of commerce in St. Peterſburgh.

2. All matters that come under their cognizance ſhall be adjuſted conformably to the accuſtomed rules and eſtabliſhed uſage in trade: they are to decide among themſelves, by a majority of votes, upon matters under diſcuſſion; but in caſe of any points involving the intereſts of the Ruſſian commerce, the opinion of his imperial majeſty's counſellor of the college of commerce is to ſuperſede the majority of votes, ſubject, however, to the concurrence of the college of Commerce.

3. Every Britiſh merchant reſident in Ruſſia, without excepting ſuch as have ſubſcribed themſelves viſitors, ſhall deliver to the commiſſioners in writing, a ſtatement of all the balances of accounts in their books, and a ſchedule of effects and goods, in their poſſeſſion; and they ſhall, when required, deliver to the commiſſioners their books of accounts out of their accompting houſes.

4. Every Ruſſian ſubject, who has any claim or demand upon an Engliſhman, of whatever nature or kind it may be, or who is indebted to a Britiſh ſubject, ſhall tranſmit an account of the particulars of ſuch debts or claims, to the commiſſioners, within four months from the date of the publication of this ordinance in the newſpapers, and in default thereof, the commiſſioners are not to take cognizance of any claims after that period.

5. The commiſſioners are to diſpoſe of all Engliſh effects now ſequeſtered, and to receive all balances of accounts, and to bring the whole into one general maſs. [Similar to a bankrupt's effects.]

6. The Ruſſian ſubjects ſhall receive out of the fund of the Engliſh property (collected as before directed) after admiſſion of the validity and juſtneſs of the claimants, an equal dividend upon their reſpective demands, and full ſatisfaction.

7. In caſe the fund of Engliſh property does not prove adequate to the demands of the Ruſſian creditors; or that there ſhall remain a ſurplus, then the reſult ſhall be communicated to the college of commerce at St. Peterſburgh.

8. The commiſſioners ſhall not be accountable or reſponſible for their deciſions, nor ſhall there be any appeal from their determinations, either by petition or in any other way, on any account whatever.

9. To defray the expence and management of the board of commiſſioners, and for the ſalary of their clerks and agents, both debtors and creditors ſhall allow them ½ per cent. upon the amount of the reſpective ſums brought under their conſideration.

St. Peterſburgh, the 17th Nov. 1800.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, Dec. 31.

THIS day his majeſty came down to the houſe ſoon after three o'clock, attended by the uſual officers of ſtate, and having taken his ſeat upon the throne, the uſher of the black rod was ſent with a meſſage to the commons, to acquaint them therewith; ſoon after which ſeveral members of that houſe, with the ſpeaker at their head, appeared at the bar; the latter of whom, on returning the exchequer loan bill, addreſſed the king in the following words:

'Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'The bill now tendered to your majeſty, by your faithful commons, completes the proviſion which has been made for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice, till that period when your majeſty will receive the advice and aſſiſtance of your parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Impreſſed with a well-grounded confidence in the ſtrength and reſources of the empire, and partaking, as they earneſtly do, of that ſolicitude for the reſtoration of peace of which your majeſty has given a recent, though unavailing proof, your commons are convinced that nothing can contribute more effectually to the accompliſhment of that great object, than to manifeſt the ability and determination of this country, to be fully prepared for the further proſecution of a conteſt, the continuance of which may juſtly be aſcribed to the unwarrantable pretenſions of the enemy.

'But on no occaſion has the attention of your parliament been more deeply and anxiouſly engaged, than by thoſe important conſiderations to which it was peculiarly directed at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, in conſequence of your majeſty's paternal concern for the welfare and comfort of your

people. To alleviate, to the utmoſt of their power, the preſſure upon all deſcriptions of their fellow-ſubjects, and upon the poorer claſſes in particular, your commons have deemed to be the firſt and moſt urgent of their duties. The meaſures adopted for this purpoſe are thoſe which, they truſt, are beſt calculated to afford ſubſtantial and extenſive relief, and to provide for the neceſſary demands of the year. Much of their efficacy muſt, however, depend upon that temper, good ſenſe, and fortitude, which this country has diſplayed under the ſevereſt trials, and which were never more conſpicuous than at the preſent conjuncture.

'Theſe, Sire, the laſt proceedings of your parliament, previous to the great era, now on the point of commencing, are the indication and reſult of that common intereſt and fellow feeling with the people, by which it has ever been actuated, and which are the beſt ſafeguard of all that is moſt valuable in ſociety. To that era, your commons look forward with a confident expectation, that the conſolidated wiſdom and authority of the legiſlature of Great Britain and Ireland, under the auſpicious government of your majeſty, and of your illuſtrious houſe, will diffuſe, throughout every part of the united kingdom, the full benefits of that conſtitution, which has been proved to be favourable, in an unexampled degree, to the enjoyment of civil liberty and public proſperity; and which cannot therefore fail to animate the zeal and determination of thoſe who may ſhare its bleſſings, to cheriſh and maintain it in their own times, and to tranſmit it as the beſt inheritance to their poſterity.'

The royal aſſent was then given to the bread regulation, the habeas corpus ſuſpenſion, the population, and twenty other public and private bills; the forms of which being gone through, his majeſty addreſſed the two houſes of parliament in the following ſpeech:

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I cannot cloſe this ſeſſion of parliament without returning you my particular acknowledgements for the diſtinguiſhed induſtry and zeal with which you have applied yourſelves to the intereſting object which, at the commencement of the ſeſſion, I moſt eſpecially recommended to your attention. It has been my earneſt wiſh that nothing ſhould be omitted, which could tend to relieve the preſſure occaſioned by the preſent dearth of proviſions, and to inſure a ſufficient ſupply till the produce of the next harveſt can be brought into uſe.

'The diligence with which your inquiries have been conducted, has afforded you the beſt means of aſcertaining the true circumſtances of our preſent ſituation; and the extenſive meaſures which you have wiſely adopted in conſequence, for diminiſhing the conſumption of grain, and procuring an increaſed ſupply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the moſt ſalutary effect.

'Much, however, muſt depend on the diſpoſition which will, I am confident, be manifeſted by all thoſe who have the means of carrying into execution my ſolemn recommendation and injunction, iſſued at your deſire, for the adoption of all practical economy in the uſe of thoſe articles which are neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of the poorer claſſes of my ſubjects.

'The time fixed for the commencement of the union of Great Britain and Ireland, will neceſſarily terminate your proceedings on this important ſubject; but I am perſuaded that the conſideration of it will be reſumed with the ſame zeal and temper, on the firſt meeting of the parliament of the united kingdom.

'The early period which I have appointed for that meeting, will afford a ſpeedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have neceſſarily left unfiniſhed, and of conſidering what meaſures may tend further to alleviate the preſſure on my people, or to prevent the danger of its renewal.

'Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

'I thank you for the readineſs with which you have granted the ſupplies neceſſary, under the preſent circumſtances, for the public ſervice.

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'The detention of the property of my ſubjects in the ports of Ruſſia, contrary to the moſt ſolemn treaties, and the impriſonment of Britiſh ſailors in that country, have excited in me ſentiments, in which you and all my ſubjects will, I am ſure, participate.

'I have already taken ſuch ſteps as this occaſion indiſpenſably required; and it will afford me great ſatisfaction, if they prove effectual; but if it ſhall be neceſſary to maintain, againſt any combination, the honour and independence of the Britiſh empire, and thoſe maritime rights and intereſts on which both our proſperity and our ſecurity muſt always depend, I entertain no doubt, either of the ſucceſs of thoſe means which, in ſuch an event, I ſhall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my parliament and my people, to afford me a ſupport proportioned to the importance of the intereſts which we have to maintain.'

His majeſty with his attendants immediately after retired, when the lord chancellor deſired the king's proclamation to be read, wherein it was ſpecified that an union ſhould take place between this and the Iriſh parliament, and that their firſt meeting ſhould be on the 22d of January next. His lordſhip then addreſſed the houſe as follows:

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'It is his majeſty's command, that the proclamation, declaring his majeſty's moſt gracious intention, that the members of parliament, compoſing this parliament ſhould be the members of the parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain, and that the ſaid parliament ſhould be aſſembled on the 22d day of January next, be delivered in full parliament, and now read, which cloſes the preſent ſeſſion.'

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, Jan. 22.

AT two o'clock, the lord chancellor came down to open the firſt ſeſſion of the firſt parliament of the Britiſh empire. His lordſhip then read a paper ſignifying his majeſty's pleaſure, that the firſt ſeſſion of the parliament of theſe united kingdoms ſhould be opened on that day, and that for that purpoſe he had iſſued his royal letters patent under the great ſeal of England, directing certain commiſſioners therein nominated to open the ſame. Four of the lords commiſſioners then put on their robes, and having taken their ſeats on the woolſack, directed the uſher of the black rod to ſummon the houſe commons to hear the commiſſion read. On their attending, the commiſſion was read at the table, and, that form paſſed, the commons were deſired to return to their own chamber of parliament, chooſe a ſpeaker, and preſent him at the bar of that houſe (the houſe of peers) to morrow.

The lord chancellor then took the oaths at the table, then the dukes of Clarence and Kent, and afterward the duke of York, and all the other lords preſent, or that came in before four o'clock.

A great number of peers, both of Great Britain and Ireland, took the oaths.

The proper officers preſented a roll of the names of the peers of Ireland delegated to hold ſeats in that houſe, which was read at the table, and afterward compared with the inrolment of the herald's office, by Garter, king of arms (ſir Iſaac Heard, knt.) and Windſor herald (Francis Townſend, eſq.)

At four the houſe adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 23. About half paſt twelve o'clock, the lord chancellor, with the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord Walſingham, as his majeſty's commiſſioners, took their ſeats upon the bench, for the purpoſe of declaring the royal approbation of the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons.

Sir Francis Molyneux, bart. gentleman uſher of the black rod, was deputed to order the attendance of the commons; who ſhortly after appeared at the bar with their newly choſen ſpeaker, the right hon. Henry Addington, at their head, who addreſſed the lords commiſſioners as follows:

My lords,

His majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, have, in obedience to his majeſty's commands, and according to their undoubted right, proceeded to the election of one of their members to be their ſpeaker, and I have now the honour of appearing before your lordſhips as the object of their choice.

The ſentiments of gratitude with which I am impreſſed on this occaſion cannot fail to be accompanied by the utmoſt anxiety, leſt the mark of kindneſs and partiality with which I have been honoured ſhould in any degree endanger the dignity and intereſts of thoſe by whom it has been conferred. It now reſts with the wiſdom of his majeſty either to enable his commons to proceed to another election, or to confirm that which has taken place, by his royal approbation.

The lord chancellor ſaid, that he was commanded by the king to aſſure Mr. Addington, that the choice of a ſpeaker which had been made by his commons met with his entire and perfect approbation, and that his majeſty had no doubt but that they would experience great convenience and advantage from ſuch an election.

The ſpeaker then ſaid,

My lords,

The ſanction with which his majeſty has been pleaſed to confirm the choice of his commons demands the moſt reſpectful and grateful acknowledgment of the perſon whoſe humble endeavours in the performance of his duty have been thus ac-

cepted and approved. I truſt that my conduct will ever be governed by a deep ſenſe of the importance of the truſt committed to my charge, and by a fixed determination to execute it to the beſt of my judgment, and with ſtrict and undeviating rectitude. Whatever may be my failings and imperfections, I have to rely on that indulgence which his majeſty has ever manifeſted to unintentional error: at leaſt, I muſt entreat that they may be attributed to myſelf only, and in no degree to his faithful commons. That they may be better enabled to diſcharge their duty to his majeſty and their country, I do in their name, and on their behalf, by humble petition to his majeſty, lay claim to all their ancient rights and privileges, particularly that their perſons, eſtates, and ſervants may be free from arreſts and all moleſtation; that they may enjoy liberty of ſpeech in their debates; that they may have acceſs to his majeſty's royal perſon whenever occaſion may require; and that all their proceedings may receive from his majeſty the moſt favourable interpretation.'

To which the lord chancellor replied, that the experience of Mr. Addington's conduct in the chair for three ſucceſſive parliaments, was to the king the ſureſt pledge of his following the ſame again, with no leſs credit to himſelf than advantage to thoſe who elected him, and to the country at large: and that he had it in command from his majeſty to aſſure Mr. Addington, that his majeſty had the moſt implicit reliance on, and confidence in his wiſdom and virtue. He added, that the commons might rely on the continuance of a perfect enjoyment of all their ancient rights and privileges.

After the commons had retired, the clerks proceeded to adminiſter the cuſtomary oaths to a conſiderable number of peers, who preſented themſelves to be ſworn: among theſe were the Iriſh repreſentative peers, lords viſcount Carleton and Longueville.

Lord Bri[illegible]port was introduced as viſcount Bri[illegible]port, with the accuſtomed formalities. His lordſhip's ſupporters were lords viſcount Sydney and Hood.

Their lordſhips adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, Jan. 22.

The whole morning, till half paſt two, was employed in ſwearing in the members. About that time ſir Francis Molyneaux, gentleman uſher of the black rod, entered the houſe with the uſual formalities, and required the attendance of the commons in the houſe of peers, where ſeveral lords, in virtue of his majeſty's commiſſion, were to open the ſeſſion in his majeſty's name.

The members, in obedience to this ſummons, immediately went up to the houſe of peers, and remained there about a quarter of an hour. A few minutes after their return,

Mr. Pelham roſe, and addreſſing Mr. Leigh, the clerk, ſpoke to the following effect: It is now incumbent upon us to proceed to the choice of a ſpeaker. We have the royal commands to take this ſtep, and it is, beſides, our undoubted privilege to elect the perſon who ſhall preſide among us. This privilege is of the greateſt importance. Upon the qualifications of the ſpeaker depends in no ſmall degree the dignity of the houſe of commons; and we ought to rejoice that we have it in our power to fix upon one whom we know to be poſſeſſed of every requiſite to fill this high office. The office of ſpeaker is moſt honourable; but it is likewiſe moſt arduous, and to perform its various duties with propriety there is required a complication of talents ſeldom to be found in any one individual. It is extremely laborious, and an uncommon ſhare of patience, diligence, and aſſiduity is indiſpenſably neceſſary. The knowledge of the ſpeaker muſt be profound, and he muſt have had great experience in parliamentary proceedings. He ought to poſſeſs firmneſs of mind, to preſerve order on every occaſion, however difficult or however unforeſeen; and a temper mild, gentle, and equal, that he may be able to moderate the violence of others, without ever giving it a ſanction by his own. To crown all, he muſt be ſtrictly impartial; if he has any private opinions, inclinations, friendſhips, or antipathies, he muſt be able, while he is in the chair, to forget them, and to behave to all with juſtice, politeneſs, and urbanity. If he be wanting in any of theſe particulars, diſcontent muſt be excited in the houſe, and all its proceedings muſt be marked by diſorder. But they are all much more neceſſary to the ſpeaker now than at any former period. From a great and happy event, by which I truſt the conſtitution will be ſtrengthened, and the proſperity of the empire increaſed, the buſineſs to be tranſacted in this houſe will henceforth be more extenſive, more complicated, and more important, and the duties of him who preſides in it will be of a higher nature, underſtood with greater labour, and executed with greater difficulty. I do not mean by

theſe obſervations to excite deſpondence in the minds of thoſe who hear me. It might, indeed, perplex us to find a perſon worthy to fill this exalted ſtation, but at preſent we have no reaſon to be uneaſy for a moment; Mr. Addington is a member of this houſe (a loud cry of hear, hear, from every quarter). I will not, ſir, dwell upon his many virtues; they are already well known. How fortunate is it that, in an age like the preſent, a man ſhould be found with the moſt tranſcendant abilities; abilities ſufficient to raiſe him to the moſt exalted ſtations, and to enable him to attain to the higheſt honours and the moſt laſting fame; and who, without regard to private intereſt, dedicates theſe abilities to the ſervice of his country. I am aſſured that our choice will fall upon the gentleman I have had the honour to mention, and that he will be choſen unanimouſly. The members for Great Britain have long been acquainted with his fitneſs for this office; they have long ſeen and admired his qualifications, and muſt be eager again to avail themſelves of his meritorious ſervices. But his reputation is not confined to Britain, and I have not a doubt that the members for Ireland will with one voice concur in his election. Their ſupport will be of no ſmall value, as they are well acquainted with the duties of a ſpeaker, and have been accuſtomed to ſee them moſt ably performed. It is unneceſſary for me to encroach longer upon the time of the houſe. I ſhall therefore conclude by moving, 'That Henry Addington, eſq. be elected ſpeaker.'

Mr. Yorke.—I riſe, ſir, to ſecond the motion which has juſt been made. It is equally unneceſſary, as it would be improper, for me to ſay much in ſupport of it. Why ſhould I labour to perſuade the houſe to a ſtep which it is eager to take? Why ſhould I endeavour to draw a character, the luſtre and the excellence of which all are ready to proclaim? Much as I am elevated by the friendſhip of one whom I ſo much love and ſo highly value, I can ſafely declare, that in ſeconding this motion, I act from public, not from private motives. In the preſent critical ſtate of Europe, when the maxims which for ages have directed the conduct of ſtates have been diſcarded, when the moſt unforeſeen changes are daily taking place, when we are engaged in a ſtruggle for all that is dear to us, and when the verſatility and bad faith of ſome of our allies give greater ſcope for a diſplay of the malice of our inveterate and implacable enemies, it is neceſſary that all the experience, firmneſs, judgment, and knowledge ſhould be employed in the cabinet, the ſenate, and the field. Every thing noble, excellent, and valuable muſt be brought into action. And in what ſituation in the ſtate are talents, greater or more diverſified, required than in that chair? It is the centre of buſineſs, the maſter-mover of all the operations of government. Its importance is greatly enhanced at the preſent conjuncture, when the repreſentatives from the whole empire are, for the firſt time, aſſembled. The public buſineſs will now be more important, and there are many difficult points to be ſettled of internal arrangement. It is abſolutely neceſſary that a perſon ſhould be placed in it, whoſe intimate and profound knowledge of the practice of the houſe may enable him to direct our proceedings with a regard to parliamentary precedent, and to keep a ſtrict watch over our privileges; whoſe firmneſs and good temper may cenſure order, and a ſtrict obſervance of decorum; whoſe ſincerity and urbanity of manners may attach all to his perſon, and render it eaſy for him, by his paternal influence, to moderate the heat of debate; and whoſe private character is ſuch as to confirm the impreſſion made by his public virtues. That ſuch a man is to be found, all will allow, when I pronounce the name of Henry Addington. This name I hope every one will pronounce with enthuſiaſm. I hope all are anxious to teſtify their ſenſe of his merits.

Mr. Addington then roſe, under evident ſymptons of emotion, and addreſſed the houſe nearly as follows:—The houſe will be aware that ſuch a motion, and ſo ſupported, muſt make a ſtrong impreſſion upon the mind of him who is the object of it. I truſt, that upon my mind an impreſſion has been made which will never be eraſed. From the treatment I have experienced this day, the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of gratitude have ſprung up in my breaſt—ſentiments which I feel utterly unable to expreſs.—For the ſake of convenience, to exerciſe an undoubted privilege, and to comply with his majeſty's requeſt, the houſe is about to diſpoſe of a conſiderable office, the moſt conſiderable which the commons, through their repreſentatives, have to diſpoſe of. On its nature and importance I need not dwell. Theſe are well known to all, and to none better than to thoſe who now, for the firſt time, are to ſhare in our deliberations. I am ſtill leſs diſpoſed to ſpeak of the qualifications which are neceſſary to the proper diſcharge of it. This enumeration would conſtitute many objections to the motion now before the houſe.

The terms in which theſe have been mentioned will not ſo much increaſe the facility of performing the duties of the office, as make a deep impreſſion of their variety, their importance, and their ſacredneſs. I feel ſtrongly what has been ſaid with regard to the ſituation of the country. It is certainly in a ſituation the moſt critical, and if I can do it any ſervice, I am ready to ſacrifice my eaſe, my comfort, and my health. Perhaps I am laid under additional obligations—to compare my abilities with the functions for which they are deſtined! I confeſs I feel mortified at the compariſon; but, after the manner in which they have been repreſented by my friends, I am ready to undertake the employment, if it ſhould be conferred upon me. To refuſe would appear arrogance, —at beſt, affectation. My intentions ſhall certainly always be upright, and my grand and my ſole object ſhall be, to do my duty. I truſt I have as great a regard as any man for the conſtitution of my country, and as eager a deſire to ſee it preſerved. I truſt I have a ſtrict regard to thoſe rules which guide our proceedings, and which are the wiſe reſult of the experience of ages. I truſt I ſet a proper value upon the liberties of the ſubject and upon the privileges of this houſe, and that nothing will be wanting on my part that both may remain unimpaired. I ſhould certainly be aſhamed if I could not look this houſe and the country in the face, and ſay that I had purſued, to the beſt of my ability, the path of my official duty; and that I had never been guilty of any thing reprehenſible or criminal. More, much more than all this, I am ſenſible is neceſſary, to enable me to fill the chair with advantage to you and to the public. If any ſucceſs has attended my paſt exertions, I am fully aware that there are other cauſes to which it is to be attributed. I have been afforded the moſt able aſſiſtance from all the members of this houſe, and from no one in a higher degree than from him who has been pleaſed ſo highly to commend me. The manner in which buſineſs has been conducted is to be aſcribed to the diſpoſition of the houſe, which is at all times exemplary. I can truly ſay, that during the twelve years I have had the honour to ſit in that chair, and during all the fluctuation which has marked them, I have experienced from the members of this houſe, nothing in private, but attention and kindneſs; and nothing in public, but reſpect and obedience. I hope I am not inſenſible to your goodneſs. I am bound to you by every tie of love, of eſteem, and of gratitude. He who fills that ſituation, is ſubjected to the greateſt reſponſibility; and I hope, whoever ſhall fill it in future will experience the ſame generous and efficacious ſupport; I will not treſpaſs longer on your time. If ſuch ſervice as I am capable of, can be of uſe to the public, I think it my duty to render them with cheerfulneſs. Any command you may condeſcend to lay upon me, I ſhall be proud to obey. It is my moſt earneſt wiſh, that, whatever your determination may be, you may never have reaſon to repent of it.

Mr. Wilberforce ſaid, he would not have added to the impatience all then felt to ſee the right hon. gentleman in the chair, had it not been that one particular was omitted in enumerating his qualifications for it, and that he felt himſelf bound in duty to mention. It was a debt of gratitude which he felt himſelf called upon to pay for his conſtituents. In enumerating the requiſites for a ſpeaker, the right hon. gentlemen who made and ſeconded the motion, ſeemed to be drawing a picture of Mr. Addington. To make the portrait complete, however, they ought not to have forgotten the labours of the ſpeaker in private. He did much which met the public eye, but he likewiſe did much which was not ſo generally known. If any one adverted to the number and importance of private acts of parliament, the rights, privileges, and property depending upon them, and conſidered the attention which was given to theſe, and the perfect ſtate into which they were brought before they were allowed to paſs, he might form an idea of the value of that laborious drudgery to which the ſpeaker conſtantly ſubmitted. Theſe ſervices were in a great degree not to be conceived, and they were not to be expected from one poſſeſſed of the moſt ſplendid talents. He was an honour to his country; he deſerved and obtained the approbation of mankind. After having dwelt upon this ſubject at conſiderable length, Mr. Wilberforce concluded by ſaying, there was no way in which they could ſo well promote the intereſt of their conſtituents, as by placing once more in the chair one who had filled it ſo long with ſuch credit to himſelf, and ſuch advantage to his country.

There was now a loud cry of chair! chair! and Mr. Pelham and Mr. Yorke went up to Mr. Addington, took each an arm of him, and led him to the chair. As ſoon as he had taken his ſeat, he returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him: —I intreat, ſaid he, that the houſe will accept of my grateful acknowledgements for

the high honour they have conferred upon me, and (let me be permitted to ſay) for the uncommonly flattering manner in which they have conferred it. I can aſſure them their kindneſs has made a deep and laſting impreſſion on my heart.

Lord Hawkeſbury then roſe to move the adjournment. He began by congratulating the ſpeaker upon ſeeing him again in that chair, which he had filled with ſuch diſtinguiſhed honour for ſo many years. If at any time, ſaid his lordſhip, it is peculiarly deſireable that our inſtructor, our director, and our guide, ſhould be known for the ſoundneſs of his underſtanding, the goodneſs of his heart, the depth of his learning, and the length of his experience, this is that moment. The houſe, guided by no private, no perſonal, nor party motives, have fixed their choice upon you. They recollected alone the manner in which, for twelve eventful years, you had managed their buſineſs, and directed their debates. Their unanimity does them credit; and I hope they will ever remember, when difference of opinion ſhall prevail, that the dignity of the houſe is intimately connected with the dignity of the chair, and that by reſpecting it, each particular member will gain the greateſt ſhare of reſpect to himſelf.

Friday, Jan. 23.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock the houſe was ſummoned to attend the houſe of peers, in order to preſent their ſpeaker. Upon the return of the commons to their own houſe,

The ſpeaker ſtated, that his majeſty had, by his commiſſioners, expreſſed his gracious approbation of the perſon whom the commons had choſen for ſpeaker. He alſo acquainted the houſe that he had, in the name and on the behalf of the commons, made a demand of all their ancient rights and privileges, particularly freedom from arreſt for themſelves and ſervants, freedom of ſpeech, &c. and that his majeſty had been pleaſed, by his commiſſioners, to confirm the ſaid privileges in as full and ample a manner as they had ever been granted by his majeſty, or any of his royal predeceſſors.

The ſpeaker then took the oaths; after which the clerk proceeded to ſwear in the other members.

At four o'clock the houſe adjourned; and the ſpeaker gave notice that he would take the chair at twelve to-morrow.

[To be continued.]

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 2.

A PROCLAMATION was yeſterday iſſued purſuant to Acts of Parliament paſſed in Great Britain and Ireland, 'Declaring his Majeſty's pleaſure, that his Royal Style and Titles ſhall be expreſſed in the Latin tongue by theſe words: GEORGIUS TERTIUS, *Dei Gratiâ, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defenſor:* and in the Engliſh tongue by theſe words:—'GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:' That the arms or enſigns armorial of the ſaid United Kingdom ſhall be quarterly, firſt and fourth, England; ſecond, Scotland; third, Ireland; that there ſhall be borne therewith on an eſcutcheon of pretence, the arms of his majeſty's dominions in Germany, enſigned with the Electoral Bonnet; That the ſtandard of the United Kingdom ſhall be the ſame quartering as before declared: That the Union Flag ſhall be azure, the croſſes-ſaltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, quarterly per ſaltire counter charged argent and gules; the latter fimbriated of the ſecond; ſurmounted by the croſs of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the ſaltire: That the current and lawful monies of England and Ireland, or any monies hereafter to be iſſued, with ſimilar impreſſions to the coin at preſent in uſe, ſhall be current in the United Kingdom until the Royal will and pleaſure ſhall be otherwiſe declared: And that all dies, ſtamps, marks, and inſtruments which have been hitherto uſed to denote the ſtamp-duties, &c. ſhall not, by reaſon of the Proclamation, be changed or altered, until the ſame may be conveniently ſo changed or altered, or until the Royal pleaſure ſhall be further declared thereupon.

JANUARY 3.

THE UNION.

By the ſolemn Acts of the reſpective Legiſlatures, this great event, dating its commencement from the awful epoch of a new century, took place on Thurſday. His Majeſty, on this important occaſion, held a grand Council at St. James's Palace. The members who attended were—

Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, and Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent; the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhop of London; the Duke of Portland; Marquis of Saliſbury; the Lord Chancel-

lor; the Maſter of the Rolls; Earls Chatham, Camden, Leiceſter, Weſtmoreland, Cardigan, Spencer, Gower, Macartney, and Cheſterfield; Lords Falmouth, Grenville, Auckland, Glenberrie, Cathcart, Walſingham, and Hawkeſbury; Sir W. Hamilton and Sir S. Cotterel; Meſſrs. Pitt, Dundas, Windham, Steele, W. Dundas, T. Grenville, J. Villiers, Ryder, Fawkner, and Grenville.

The members being all aſſembled, were, agreeably to the Act of Union, ſworn in of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council. The deliberations laſted till a quarter paſt three, when the Council broke up. A ſignal was then given from the gardens of the Palace, by an Officer holding up a white flag, for the Park guns to be fired, which were anſwered by thoſe of the Tower, in honour of the event.

The bells of the different churches were rung on the occaſion. The Royal Union Standard was hoiſted at the Tower, the Union Flag on St. Martin's ſteeple, the Union Jack on the Parade in front of the Horſe Guards, and a new Standard in the Court-yard, St. James's.

The new Great Seal was ſhown to his Majeſty and the Members of the Council, being brought by Mr. Marchant. The Lord Chancellor preſented to his Majeſty the Purſe, which has undergone an alteration.

Specimens of Dies for a new coinage, which is to take place in conſequence of the Union, have been ſhown to his Majeſty. The pieces are to be of gold and ſilver.

The Royal Carriages have all been altered; the *fleur de lis* are left out, in lieu of which the Electoral Cap is introduced; the ſhamrock is alſo repreſented in the different orders.

At the Court at St. James's, the 1ſt Day of January 1801, preſent the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas by the Act of Uniformity which eſtabliſheth the Liturgy, and enacts, That no form or order of Common Prayer be openly uſed, other than what is preſcribed and appointed to be uſed in and by the ſaid Book; it is, notwithſtanding, provided, that in all, thoſe Prayers, Litanies, and Collects, which do anywiſe relate to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, the names be altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the preſent occaſion, according to the direction of lawful authority; it is thereupon, this day, ordered by his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, that the following alterations be made, viz.

In the Book of Common Prayer, title page—inſtead of "the Church of England," put 'of the United Church of England and Ireland.'

Prayer for the High Court of Parliament, inſtead of 'our ſovereign and his Kingdoms,' read, 'and his dominions.'

The firſt Prayer to be uſed at Sea, inſtead of 'his kingdoms,' read, 'his dominions.'

In the form and manner of making, ordaining, and conſecrating of Biſhops, Prieſts and Deacons, inſtead of the order 'of the Church of England,' read, 'of the United Church of England and Ireland.'

In the preface of the ſaid form, in two places, inſtead of 'Church of England,' read 'in the United Church of England and Ireland.'

In the firſt queſtion in the ordination of Prieſts, inſtead of 'Church of England,' read, 'of this United Church of England and Ireland.'

In the occaſional offices, 25th October, the King's acceſſion, inſtead of 'theſe realms,' read 'this realm.'

In the Collect, before the Epiſtle, inſtead of 'theſe Kingdoms,' read 'this United Kingdom.'

For the Preachers, inſtead of King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland,' ſay 'King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.'

And it is further ordered, that no edition of the Book of Common Prayer be from henceforth printed but with the aforeſaid amendments; and that, in the mean time, until copies of ſuch edition may be had, all Parſons, Vicars, and Curates, do (for the prevention of miſtakes), with the pen, correct and amend all ſuch prayers in their church books, according to the foregoing directions; and for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and publiſhed, and ſent to the ſeveral pariſhes; and that the Right Reverend the Biſhops take care that obedience be paid to the ſame accordingly, within their reſpective dioceſes.

STEH. COTTRELL.

JANUARY 5.

The London Gazette of January 3, notifies, that the members of his majeſty's council, on the 1ſt inſtant, took the oaths as privy counſellors for the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that his majeſty received the Great Seal from the Lord Chancellor, and, cauſing it to be defaced, preſented to him 'a new Great Seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be uſed (pro tempore).' It likewiſe contains his majeſty's

proclamation reſpecting the royal title, together with an order for the meeting of the united parliament, on the 22d inſtant; alſo, orders for the public faſts throughout England and Ireland, on the 13th of February, and in Scotland on the preceding day, together with devout prayers and ſupplications to divine Providence, to grant abundance to theſe countries; to bleſs our arms by ſea and land, and reſtore and perpetuate to us peace, ſafety and proſperity.

JANUARY 8.

Dublin Caſtle, Jan. 1.

This day the union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland having taken place, the guns of the ſalute battery in the Phœnix Park were fired, and the royal ſtandard of the united kingdoms was diſplayed upon Bedford Tower.

Council Chamber, Jan. 1. His majeſty's royal letters of the 27th December, 1800, were read, declaring that the ſeveral members ſworn and admitted of his majeſty's privy council of Ireland ſhould, after the union, continue to be members of the council for that part of the united kingdom called Ireland.

Dublin, Jan. 3. Thurſday laſt being the 1ſt day of the year 1801, and the day upon which the imperial union took effect, the royal ſtandard of the united kingdom was hoiſted on Bedford Tower, amid a triple diſcharge of artillery from the guns in the Park.

The flag upon which the imperial arms were ſuperbly emblazoned, continued flying all day, and attracted the curioſity of great multitudes, who were aſſembled to witneſs an event memorable in the hiſtory of theſe countries.

JANUARY 10.

The ſtandard of the united kingdom is thus marſhalled—

In four great quarters are—1ſt, on the dexter ſide, in a field *gules* (red) three lions paſſant guardant in pale *or* (yellow) for England.

2d, *Azure* (blue) a harp *or* (yellow) ſtringed *argent* (white) for Ireland.

On the ſiniſter ſide—3d, Field *or* (yellow) a lion rampant, within a double treſſure, flowered, counter-flowered with fleurs de lys, *gules* (red) for Scotland.

4th, Field *gules* (red) two lions paſſant guardant *or* (yellow) for Brunſwick—his majeſty's paternal coat.

In baſe *gules* (red) a horſe current *argent* (white) for Hanover.

The ſhield, *gules* (red) ſeme of hearts *or* (yellow) ſurmounted with an electoral cap, proper.

Theſe are to be the arms in all official ſeals; in all which the Engliſh roſe, the Scotch thiſtle, and the Iriſh ſhamrock are conjoined, ſpringing from one ſtem.

The union flag is compoſed of the three orders of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.

The ſeveral ornaments of his majeſty's ſtate, in parliament and elſewhere, are to be the badges above referred to.

JANUARY 12.

On the coroner's inqueſt, held on the body of Mr. Theophilus Smith, who a few days ſince ſhot himſelf in Stafford gaol, the following evidence was given:—The principal turnkey depoſed, that ſome time ago the priſoner, Mr. Smith, ſcalded his leg, and, in conſequence thereof, he was removed to the infirmary in the gaol, by order of the ſurgeon, on Wedneſday ſe'nnight. The ſame afternoon the gaoler directed, that if Mrs. Smith came to ſee him, ſhe ſhould not ſtay more than a quarter of an hour, and that witneſs ſhould not leave them alone; that about eleven o'clock, or a little before, on Thurſday morning, Mrs. Smith, accompanied by her child and miſs Kent, went into the gaol, and witneſs went with them into the infirmary; the priſoner ſaid he had ſomething to ſay to Mrs. Smith, and aſked witneſs to walk into the paſſage, which he accordingly did, and was very ſoon followed by miſs Kent. In two or three minutes Mr. Smith alſo came out, and went into a cell, where he remained a ſhort time, and then came back, kiſſed his daughter, and walked very faſt along the paſſage into the infirmary, and ſhut the door; witneſs followed him ſlowly. As ſoon as the door was ſhut, two piſtols went off, one immediately after the other; the witneſs inſtantly went into the infirmary, where he found Mr. Smith lying on the floor; Mrs. Smith was coming toward the door, ſaying, 'I am ſhot! I am ſhot!' Witneſs ſeeing the piſtols on the floor, ſaid, 'I hope you did not procure theſe inſtruments?' ſhe anſwered, 'No, indeed, I did not, as I am a dying woman!'—It alſo appeared on the evidence of another witneſs, that Mr. Smith deſired his wife to procure him a brace of piſtols, about ten weeks ſince, which ſhe refuſed.—The jury returned a verdict of *felo de ſe*, and the body will accordingly be buried in ſome public road.

JANUARY 15.

Yeſterday the Old Bailey ſeſſions commenced before the judges Lawrence,

Thompſon, and Graham, the recorder, lord mayor, and the uſual officers of the court.

JANUARY 17.

At the court of St. James', the 14th of January, 1801, preſent, the king's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

Whereas his majeſty has received advice, that a large number of veſſels belonging to his majeſty ſubjects have been and are detained in the ports of Ruſſia, and that the Britiſh ſailors navigating the ſame have been, and now are, detained as priſoners, in different ports of Ruſſia; and alſo that, during the continuance of theſe proceedings, a confederacy of a hoſtile nature, againſt the juſt rights and intereſt of his majeſty, and his dominions, has been entered into with the court of St. Peterſburgh by the courts of Denmark and Sweden, reſpectively; his majeſty, with the advice of his privy-council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, as it is hereby ordered, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of his majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Ruſſia, Denmark, or Sweden, until further order; and his majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all Ruſſian, Daniſh, and Swediſh ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, now within or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all perſons and effects on board the ſaid ſhips and veſſels, but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips and veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained:

And the right honourable the lords commiſſioners of his treaſury, and the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and the lord warden of the cinque ports, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

JANUARY 20.

Yeſterday being the day ſet apart for the celebration of her majeſty's birth day, the accuſtomed diſplay of ceremony and ſplendour took place on the occaſion. The morning was uſhered in by ringing of bells, the park and tower guns were fired at noon, and the union flags were diſplayed from the ſteeples of the ſeveral churches. The younger branches of the royal family paid their congratulatory reſpects to the queen, at Buckingham houſe. At one o'clock her majeſty held a court at St. James's palace, when the ode for the new year was performed in the anti-chamber adjoining the drawing-room, and a congratulatory oration delivered by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury. On this occaſion a new crimſon velvet canopy and throne were put up in the great council chamber, the royal arms of the union being beautifully embroidered, and decorated with diamonds.

THE KING'S PLUME, OR AIGRETTE.

The magnificent plume worn by his majeſty at St. James's on the birth-day is a preſent from the grand ſignior, and arrived from Conſtantinople only in the courſe of the preceding week. An ornament of ſuch extraordinary beauty, novelty, and ſplendour, attracted every eye, and hence a deſcription of it may not be unentertaining to our readers.

Riſing from the hat, to which it is affixed, the firſt part intended to meet the eye is a knot of brilliants, compoſed in a ſtyle of elegant ſimplicity. This ſerves as a root or baſis from which the principal ſtems and ſupporters of the ornament, conſiſting of ſprigs of laurel, and ſpiral branches of diamonds, ſpring up. A little above the knot is a ſuperb creſcent of brilliants, remarkable for their ſize and the fineneſs of their quality. Out of it riſe five ſpiral branches of the ſame materials, and between each a ſprig of laurel compoſed of diamonds, reaching to the ſame height as the ſpires; from the top of each branch is ſuſpended a ſtring of ſix diamonds as large as a pea; the faſhion of India cut drops, and beneath the creſcent, ſtrings of diamonds, ſimilar in quality and conſtruction, and of the ſame number as thoſe above, hang down from each of the exterior ſtems.

On each ſide of the creſcent are two flags, repreſenting the colours of England and Turkey. The Engliſh flag on each ſide is in front, and the Turkiſh appears in the back ground. The colours are repreſented by pink and plain diamonds; the ſtandards are confined by a knot of ſmall pink brilliants.

Over the flags and on the centre is the imperial crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland executed in ſmall brilliants.

From the back part of the ornament ſprings up a bunch of heron's feathers. They are perfectly ſtraight, not quite ſo broad as the ordinary feathers of a cock's tail, and about twelve inches long. The colour is black, which is eſteemed the moſt rare, and is peculiarly adapted to the diſplay of the brilliants, for which,

when viewed in ſome directions, they appear as a ground.

From thence it appears, that this ornament, an unique in magnificence, is a compoſition of parts of a very different nature, compriſing the plume, the cheling, and the bouquet. In this ſtructure, the part immediately connected with the creſcent is the bouquet, or, as this ſplendid article is called in Turkey, the Ottoman; and the creſcent is deſigned as a baſket, in which its beauties are arranged and unfolded.

The bunch of heron's feathers alone is eſtimated at 1000l. owing not ſo much to the ſcarcity of that bird, as to the circumſtance of its having only two ſuch feathers in its plumage. The plume contains about a hundred of them.

JANUARY 24.

Yeſterday, at the Old Bailey, the recorder paſſed ſentence upon the priſoners who had been convicted in the courſe of the ſeſſions; and firſt that of death on the eleven following:

Thomas Coffee, for ſtealing a quantity of bank notes; William Croſs, James Riley, Robert Nutts, and Joſeph Roberts, for highway robberies; Andrew Branning, for a burglary; James Wooldridge, for uttering counterfeit bank-notes; John Chriſtopher, for a burglary; Thomas Pevett, and Joſeph Kemp, for ſheep-ſtealing; and John Robinſon, for a burglary. —Twenty-ſeven to be tranſported for ſeven years; four were ordered to be impriſoned twelve months; twenty for ſix months; four for three months, and others to be publicly whipped and diſcharged.

Judgment upon James Leach, Charles Houghton, and Benjamin Pooley, was poſtponed until next ſeſſions, which commences on the 18th of February next, to which day the court was adjourned.

JANUARY 26.

The following official particulars of the exploſion on board the Theſeus, are extracted from the letter of the commanding officer to ſir Sidney Smith, dated in Syria Bay, the 15th of May:

'It is with extreme concern I have to acquaint you, that yeſterday morning, at half paſt nine o'clock, twenty 36-pound ſhells, and fifty 18-pound ſhells, had been got up and prepared for ſervice, by captain Miller's order, the ſhip then alone off Cesaria; when in an inſtant, owing to an accident that we have not been able to diſcover, the whole was on fire, and a moſt dreadful exploſion took place: the ſhip was immediately in flames in the main rigging and mizen-top, in the cockpit, the tiers, ſeveral places about the main-deck, and various parts of the ſhip; the danger was very imminent, and required an uncommon exertion of every one to get under ſo collected a body of fire as made its appearance, and I have the happineſs to add, that our exertions were crowned with ſucceſs, the fire got under, and the ſhip moſt miraculouſly preſerved: and here I feel myſelf called upon to declare how much obliged I am to all the officers and ſhip's company; but more particularly to lieutenant Summers, Mr. Atkinſon, maſter, and the officers and men, whoſe aſſiſtance on this occaſion was truly great, and enabled us to get the better of ſo great a calamity. Our loſs from the exploſion, I lament to ſay, has been very great, and captain Miller, I am ſorry to add, is of the number killed, which amounts to 26, drowned 10, and 45 wounded. The whole of the poop and after part of the quarter-deck is entirely blown to pieces, and all the beams deſtroyed; eight of the main-deck beams alſo broke, which fell down and jammed the tiller; all the wardrobe, bulkheads, and windows, entirely blown in pieces, and the ſhip left a perfect wreck; in ſhort, a greater ſcene of horror and deva-ſtation could not be produced; and we are all truly grateful to God Almighty for his moſt ſignal preſervation in ſaving us from a danger ſo very great and alarming.'

JANUARY 27.

On Thurſday laſt, at a ſitting of the royal ſociety, ſome valuable books, magnificently bound, were preſented to the ſociety from the national inſtitute of France. A letter of compliment accompanied this preſent, ſigned Bonaparte, preſident of the national inſtitute, and firſt conſul of France; and on the letter was a finely executed vignette, repreſenting Liberty ſailing on the open ocean in a ſcollop-ſhell, with the following motto: 'Liberté de Mer.' Sir Joſeph Banks read the letter, and put the queſtion, that a letter of thanks be returned to Bonaparte, which was unanimouſly carried.

JANUARY 28.

A court of aldermen was ſummoned to meet at Guildhall as yeſterday, but the lord mayor not being able to collect a ſufficient number of aldermen to make a court, was under the neceſſity of ſetting the aſſize of bread himſelf. It appearing that wheat and flour had riſen conſidera-

bly ſi ce the laſt returns, his lordſhip ordered bread to be raiſed two aſſizes, to commence on Thurſday and end on Saturday, which makes the price of the quartern loaf for thoſe three days one ſhilling and nine pence, after which no fine wheaten bread is to be ſold.

His lordſhip then ſet the aſſize of bread to be baked according to act of parliament, 41 Geo III. chap 16, to take place on Monday next, the 2d of February, as follows:

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The penny loaf to weigh	0	3	9
The twopenny loaf -	0	7	3
The threepenny loaf -	0	10	13
The peck loaf -	17	6	0
The half-peck loaf -	8	11	0
The quartern loaf -	4	5	8
The half-quartern loaf	2	2	12

The peck loaf is to be ſold for 6s 5d—half peck 3s 2½d—quartern 1s 7¾d—half-quartern 9¾d.

No bread is to be ſold until it has been baked 24 hours at leaſt.

The wheaten loaf muſt be marked with a large Roman W, and every mixed loaf M. And it is further ordered that ſixpenny loaves are not to be made.

N. B. By the above ſtandard the penny loaf will be five drachms, the twopenny ten drachms, and the threepenny fifteen drachms more in weight than the fine bread.

SHIPS captured from the ENEMY.

A FRENCH Chaſſe Maree, three guns, and the Rocou, 14 guns, by the Comus.

La Concorde French frigate, 44 guns, by the Belliqueux.

La Medée French frigate, 36 guns, by the Bombay Caſtle and Exeter,

San Joſef privateer, ſix guns, by the Concorde.

La Voyageur privateer, 14 guns, by the Favourite.

Le Quipreque, eight guns, by the Gipſey.

BIRTHS.

DOWAGER counteſs of Mansfield, a ſon.

Lady Auckland, a daughter.

Lady of W. Wilberforce, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS Geary, eſq. of Trinity-lane, to miſs Willock, of Golden-ſquare.

Colonel Cotton, eldeſt ſon of ſir Robert Cotton, bart. to the right hon. lady Anna Maria Clinton, ſiſter to his grace the duke of Newcaſtle.

Robert Jenner, eſq. of Winveaucaſtle, Glamorganſhire, to miſs Frances Laſcelles, eldeſt daughter of the late general Laſcelles.

James Hume Spry, eſq. of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to miſs Robinſon, of Charter-houſe-ſquare.

Captain Henry Bazely, of the navy, to miſs Ruddle, of Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

DEATHS.

COLONEL James Laurie, in the 80th year of his age.

Earl of Ranelagh.

Captain Locker, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hoſpital.

Frances dowager of Northampton, aged 81.

Sir Joſeph Andrews, bart.

Titus Mitchell, of Lad-lane, aged 86.

Rev. Hugh Blair, D. D. F. R. S.

Dr. Toulmin, late of Hackney.

Philip Goldſworthy, eſq. major-general.

Miſs Williams, ſiſter to ſir Robert Williams, bart.

Earl of Aldborough.

John Peter Blaquiere, eſq. of Hampſtead.

Dowager lady Leigh.

Captain James Robinſon, of the Derby militia, aged 86.

Hon. Baron Dimſdale, aged 89.

Rev. Gibbons Bagnall, of Hereford, aged 82.

John Rigg, eſq. of Walthamſtow, aged 82.

John Devaynes, eſq. of Spring-gardens.

Earl of Powis.

Maurice Dillon, baron Drumreany, aged 75.

Henry lord baron Donally.

Stephen Remnant, eſq. of Woolwich, aged 79.

Bennet Clere Webſter, eſq. of Gray's-inn-ſquare.

Sir George Staunton.

PROMOTIONS.

EARL of Exeter—Marquis of Exeter.

Marquis of Drogheda—Baron Moore, of Moore-place, in Kent.

Marquis of Ely—Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, in Yorkſhire.

Earl of Ormond and Oſſory—Baron Butler, of Lanthony, in Monmouthſhire.

Earl of Carysfort—Baron Carysfort, of Norman-croſs, in Huntingdonſhire.

IRISH PEERAGES.

Right hon. Charles Fitzgerald—Baron Lecale.

Hon. William Waldegrave—Baron Radſtock.

Right hon. Sylveſter Douglas—Baron Glenbervie.

Right hon. John Toler—Baron Norbury.

Sir Alan Gardner, bart.—Baron Gardner.

Moſt noble Mary Eliſabeth, marchioneſs of Buckingham—Baroneſs Nugent; and to George Nugent Grenville—Baron Nugent.

Frederick Trench, eſq.—Baron Aſhtown.

Eyre Maſſey, eſq.—Baron Clarina.

Hon. Robert King, of Boyle—Baron Erris.

Murrough earl of Inchiquin—Marquis of Thomond.

Thomas earl of Bective—marquis of Headfort.

John Dennis earl of Altamont—Marquis of Sligoe.

Charles earl of Ely—Marquis of Ely.

Andrew Thomas viſcount Caſtle-Stewart—Earl of Caſtle-Stewart.

R. H. Hutchinſon viſcount Donoughmore—Earl Donoughmore.

James viſcount Caledon—Earl of Caledon.

Valentine viſcount Kenmare—Viſcount Caſtleroſſe and earl of Kenmare.

John Thomas earl of Clanricarde—Earl Clanricarde.

Edmond Henry lord Glentworth—Viſcount Limerick.

Charles lord Somerton, archbiſhop of Caſhel—Viſcount Somerton.

Barry lord Yelverton—Viſcount Avoumore.

Richard lord Longueville—Viſcount Longueville.

Richard lord Bantry—Viſcount Bantry.

Charles Stanley lord Monk—Viſcount Monk.

William Power Keating lord Kilconnel—Viſcount Dunlo.

William lord Tullamore—Viſcount Charleville.

Arthur lord Kilwarden—Viſcount Kilwarden.

Admiralty-office, January 1.

This day, in purſuance of the king's pleaſure, the following flag officers of his majeſty's fleet were promoted, viz.

R. Braithwaite, P. Coſby, S. Corniſh, J. Briſbane, C. Wolſely, S. G. Goodhall, eſqrs. and his royal highneſs Willian Henry duke of Clarence, admirals of the blue—to be admirals of the white.

R. Linzee, eſq. ſir J. Wallace, knt. W. P. Williams, eſq. ſir T. Paſley, and ſir T. Rich, barts. J. Cumming, eſq ſir J. Colpoys, K. B. S. Lutwidge, A. Dickſon, G. Montagu, and T. Domareſq, eſqrs. and the right hon. G. lord Keith, K. B. vice admirals of the red—to be admirals of the blue.

T. Mackenzie, and T. Pringle, eſqrs. ſir R. Curtis, bart. ſir H. Harvey, K. B. R. Man, eſq. ſir W. Parker, bart. C. H. Calmady, and J. Bourmaſter, eſqrs. ſir G. Young, knt. J. Henry, and R. R. Bligh, eſqrs. vice-admirals of the white—to be vice-admirals of the red.

R. Biggs, F. Parry, I. Preſcott, J. Bazely, C. Maſon, T. Spry, eſqrs. ſir J. Orde, bart. W. Young, J. Gambier, eſqrs. and ſir A. Mitchell, K. B. vice-admirals of the blue—to be vice-admirals of the white.

C. Parker, P. Patton, C. M. Pole, J. Brown, J. L. Douglas, W. Swiney, C. E. Nugent, C. P. Hamilton, E. Dod, eſqrs. and right hon. lord Nelſon, K. B. rear-admirals of the red—to be vice admirals of the blue.

J. Brien, J. Pakenham, eſqrs. ſir E. Gower, knt. J. Holloway, J. Blankett, G. Wilſon, eſqrs. ſir C. H. Knowles, bart. hon. T. Pakenham, R. Deans, C. Collingwood, J. H. Whitſhed, A. Kempe, S. Child, eſqrs. right hon. lord C. Fitzgerald, T. Taylor, and J. T. Duckworth, eſqrs. rear-admirals of the white—to be rear-admirals of the red.

John Knowles, John Willett Payne, eſqrs. ſir Robert Calder, bart. James R. Dacres, hon. George Berkeley, Thomas Weſt, James Douglas, Peter Alpin, Henry Savage, Bartholomew Samuel Rowley, eſqrs. ſir Richard Bickerton, bart. George Bowen, Robert Montagu, John Fergusſon, Edward Edwards, eſqrs. ſir John Borlaſe Warren, bart. and K. B. rear-admirals of the blue—to be rear-admirals of the white.

The undermentioned captains were alſo appointed flag officers of his majeſty's fleet, viz. Edward Tyrrel Smith, eſq. Thomas Graves, (1ſt) eſq. Thomas Macnamara Ruſſel, eſq. Sylveſius Morrarty, eſq. ſir Henry Trollope, knt.—to be rear-admirals of the white.

Henry Edward Stanhope, eſq. Robert M'Donall, eſq. Billy Douglas, eſq. John Wickey, eſq. John Inglis, eſq. John Fiſh, eſq. Jahleel Brenton, (1ſt) eſq. John Knight, eſq. Edward Thornbrough, eſq. James Kempthorne, eſq. Sampſon Edwards, eſq. George Campbell, eſq. Thomas Hicks, eſq. Henry Cromwell, eſq. Arthur Philip, eſq. ſir William George Fairfax,

knt. Thomas Totty, esq. sir James Saumarez, knt.—to be rear-admirals of the blue.

War-office, January 1.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint lieutenant-generals Benj. Gordon, George Ainslie, James Adeane, Edward Smith, Thomas Bland, Felix Buckley, Henry Watson Powell, Thomas Stirling, George Garth, Richard Grenville—to be generals in the army.

Major-generals Horatio Spry, W. S. Johnstone, Harry Innes, Robert Donkin, James Balfour, James Francis Perkins, Norman M'Leod, Alexander Campbell, Francis D'Oyly, sir James Duff, knight, Henry lord Mulgrave, Grice Blakeney, Paulus Æmilius Irving, George Harris, Richard Vyse, William lord Cathcart, Banastre Tarleton, sir Hew Dalrymple, knt. Gordon Forbes, Andrew Gordon, John Floyd, Oliver De Lancey, John Graves Simcoe, sir James Henry Craig, K. B.—to be lieutenant-generals in the army.

Colonels John Stuart, of the royal artillery; hon. Robert Taylor, of the 5th dragoon guards; Gerrit Fisher, of the 9th foot; George Milner, of the third foot guards; John Henry Fraser, of the 11th foot; W. D. M'Lean Clephane, Charles Barnet, of the 3d foot guards; George marquis of Huntley, of the 92d foot; George Benson; hon. Edward Finch, of the Coldstream guards; Isaac Gascoyne, George Frederick lord Southampton, of the 34th foot; Stephen Poyntz, of the 1st regiment of life guards—to be major-generals in the army.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

December 30.

T. COOPER the younger, Liverpool, horse-dealer.

J. Kirkpatrick, Liverpool, merchant.

J. Shuck, Worcester, glove-manufacturer.

January 3.

T. Edwards, New Bond-street, haberdasher.

W. Ague, Whitechapel-road, whitesmith.

J. Hatch, Robert street, Bedford-row, cabinet-maker.

R. Jackson, Market-weighton, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.

R. Bedwell, Wantage, in Berkshire, surgeon.

J. Elston, Liverpool, merchant.

W. Taylor, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, wine-merchant.

January 6.

H. Winchester, Holme, in Derbyshire, smelter of lead ore.

J. Radcliffe, Errington, in Yorkshire, miller.

S. Townsend, Bristol, ironmonger.

A. Campbell, Gosport, brandy-merchant.

January 10.

F. Merryweather, and J. Hardwidge, Lombard-street, merchants.

G. Hammond, Stamford, Lincolnshire, mercer.

A. Hilton, Liverpool, linen-draper.

January 15.

W. Damerum, Portsmouth, house-carpenter.

J. Plastons, Worcester, coach-proprietor.

January 17.

C. Manwaring, Manchester, shoemaker.

S. Parsonage, Manchester, plumber.

J. Holmes, Leeds, in Yorkshire, ironmonger.

W. Rideal, Wakefield, in Yorkshire, merchant.

D. Lewes, and J. H. Rigg, Hart-street, Covent-garden, rectifiers.

E. Bunn, West Ham, Essex, baker.

January 20.

J. Hurst, Wakefield, Yorkshire, woolstapler.

J. Bacon, Sutton, in Nottinghamshire, cotton-spinner.

J. W. Salmon, Manchester, manufacturer.

J. Mawby, Long Burkley, Northamptonshire, cordwainer.

W. Dunor, Green-bank, Wapping, baker.

R. West, and T. Lea, Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, dealer in horses.

R. H. Gosford, Pitfield-street, Shoreditch, baker.

H. St. Gulliver, Richmond, in Surry, stablekeeper.

N. Topper, Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, dealer in coals.

January 24.

J. Halliday, Old George-yard, Drury-lane, victualler.

J. Ansell, Wickham, Southampton, victualler.

E. Parker, Little Turnstile, Holborn, man's-mercer.

J. Haslewood, Birmingham, gunmaker.

J. Meredith, Hereford, linen-draper.

W. Nokes, Norfolk, liquor-merchant.

T. Whitaker, Russel-square, Bloomsbury, victualler.

R. Talbot, St. George, Southwark, victualler.

J. Weſt, Bath, cordwainer.

J. Whitebread the younger, and W. H. Taylor, Preſton, Lancaſhire, ironmongers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEDDIES' Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures, vol. 1, large 4to, 1l 11s 6d, boards.

Bowles' Reflections on the State of Society, at the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century, 8vo, 5s, ſewed.

Stoneſtreet's Domeſtic Union, 2s 6d.

Maxwell's Spirit of Marine Law, 8vo, 13s 6d.

Prieſtley's Doctrine of Phlogiſton eſtabliſhed, 8vo. 3s 6d, ſewed.

Noble's Treatiſe on Ophthalmy, 8vo, 3s, ſewed.

Bygge's Travels in the French Republic, 12mo, 7s.

Life, a Comedy, 2s.

Malton's Young Painter's Maulſtick, large 4to, 1l 1s, boards.

Monk of the Grotto, 2 vol. 8s.

Lucas' Fate of Bertha, a Poem, 2s 6d.

Reece's Medical and Chirurgical Pharmacopœia, 2s 6d.

Bray's Idyls, 12mo, 5s 6d.

Walker's Teacher's Aſſiſtant in Engliſh Compoſition, 12mo, 4s.

Struve's Treatiſe on the Phyſical Education of Children, 8vo, 9s.

Struve's Art of Preſerving Feeble Life, 8vo, 9s.

My Uncle Thomas, 4 vol. 1l.

Powell's Obſervations on the Bile, and its Diſeaſes, 8vo, 6s.

Beaumont's Travels through the Lepontine Alps, folio, 5l 5s, boards.

Aſiatic Reſearches, Supplementary to ſir Wm. Jones' Works, 2 vol. royal 4to, 3l 3s, boards.

Barrow's Travels in Southern Africa, 4to, 1l 15s.

Adrian and Thecia, 2 vol. 7s.

Italian Romance, 2 vol. 8s.

Jefferys' Pleaſures of Retirement, 12mo, 4s.

Hager's Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chineſe, folio, 2l 2s, boards.

Adams' Claſſical Biography, 8vo, 7s.

Lyrical Ballads, by Wordſworth, vol. 2, 5s, boards.

Goldſmith's Crimes of Cabinets, 8vo, 6s, boards.

Broadley's Pandora's Box, and the Evils of Britain, 1s 6d.

Adonia, a Deſultory Story, 4 vol. 1l.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

January 17, 1800.

By the Wincheſter Quarter of 8 Buſhels.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middleſex	138	5	93	8	70	7	46	11
Surry	138	8	——		74	8	44	4
Hertford	131	6	——		72	8	44	10
Bedford	131	10	——		82	0	43	5
Huntingdon	144	6	——		87	0	35	8
Northampton	131	2	88	0	80	2	37	0
Rutland	125	0	——		83	0	43	0
Leiceſter	131	3	——		85	4	43	8
Nottingham	130	6	——		81	4	44	8
Derby	132	0	——		79	2	46	0
Stafford	154	0	——		99	1	58	9
Salop	147	3	114	6	106	1	50	7
Hereford	145	0	96	0	92	9	44	3
Worceſter	169	4	96	0	1.6	9	48	7
Warwick	160	9	——		109	4	56	0
Wilts	146	8	——		80	4	45	4
Berks	140	11	——		71	3	40	6
Oxford	139	2	——		78	8	44	3
Bucks	136	4	——		75	0	40	6
Brecon	128	0	——		89	7	41	2
Montgomery	136	0	99	2	87	11	40	0
Radnor	136	4	——		97	8	37	8

Maritime Counties.

Eſſex	138	0	75	0	69	4	41	8
Kent	133	8	——		70	8	46	6
Suſſex	137	4	——		64	10	41	6
Suffolk	136	6	105	6	65	5	42	5
Cambridge	131	0	——		68	1	34	9
Norfolk	125	1	95	0	67	5	45	9
Lincoln	123	7	100	0	74	7	40	9
York	121	4	95	7	72	1	42	11
Durham	121	6	90	11	75	2	39	5
Northumberland	123	7	86	0	66	10	44	4
Cumberland	129	3	89	7	78	0	49	9
Weſtmorland	136	5	110	0	78	6	52	4
Lancaſter	144	7	——		88	11	59	10
Cheſter	135	0	——		——		53	4
Flint	145	2	——		106	9	45	11
Denbigh	145	2	——		98	0	49	0
Angleſea	None		bro't		forSale		——	
Carnarvon	113	0	——		70	6	39	0
Merioneth	136	5	——		87	10	39	0
Cardigan	116	2	——		62	8	30	1
Pembroke	117	2	——		65	10	36	0
Carmarthen	124	3	——		69	4	30	0
Glamorgan	141	8	——		89	4	37	0
Glouceſter	169	5	——		95	4	46	5
Somerſet	150	9	——		86	5	42	10
Monmouth	151	5	——		93	1	41	5
Devon	137	11	——		76	7	40	9
Cornwall	113	9	——		66	11	33	6
Dorſet	149	1	——		81	4	42	0
Hants	150	1	——		77	5	43	4

Average of England and Wales.

Per Quarter	136	10	93	2	81	1	43	3

Jan. 30—Peck Loaf, 7s.

PRICES of STOCKS, from DECEMBER 29, 1800, to JANUARY 28, 1801, both inclusive.

By ANTHONY CLARKE, Stockbroker, No. 29, Princes-Street, Lothbury.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. Anns.	Old 5 per C. Conf.	New 5 per C. Anns.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 per C.	Imperial Ann.	Exchequer Bills.	English Lot. Tic.	Irish Lot. Tic.
29		61 ⅞	62 a 63	78 ⅛		94 ⅛	18 ⅛		205	60	11 ⅛	par		
30	161 ¼	61 ¼	62⅞ a 63⅛	79		94 ⅛	18 ⅛	5 ¼	205 ¼	60 ⅛	11 ⅛	1s. pre.		
31		61 ⅞	62⅞	79		94 ⅜	18 ⅛	5 ⅜		60 ⅛	11 ¼	par	16 18 0	
1														
2	161 ¼	61 ⅞	62¼ a ⅞	79		95	18 ⅜	5 ¼	204 ¾	60 ½	11 ⅛	1s. pre.	16 18 0	
3		62	62⅛ a 63	79 ⅛		95 ⅛	18 ⅜	5 ⅜	205	60 ½	11 ¼	1	16 18 0	
5	161 ¼	61 ⅞	62⅞ a 63⅛	7 ¼		95 ½	18 ⅜	5 ¼		60 ⅝		1	16 18 0	
6		62	63⅛ a ½									1	16 18 6	
7	161 ¼	62	63¼ a ⅜	80		96 ¼	18 ¼		205 ¼	61 ⅛	11 ⅜	par		
8	162 ¼	62	63⅜ a ½	80 ⅜		97	18 ¼				11	1s. pre.		
9		62	63⅜ a 63	80 ⅜		97	18 ⅜			61 ⅜	11 ⅜	1	16 18 0	
10		62	63⅛	80 ⅛		95 ⅞	18 ⅜	5 ¼		61	11 ⅛	1		
12	162 ½	62	63⅛ a ⅛	80		97	18 ⅜	5 ⅛	205 ¾	61 ⅛	11 ⅛	1		
13	162	62	63⅛ a 63	80		96 ⅞	18 ⅜	5 ⅛	205 ¼	61 ⅛	11 ⅛	2	17 0 0	
14		62	63⅜ a 62¼	80		96 ¾	18 ⅜	5 ⅜	205 ½	61 ⅛	11 ⅛	1		
15	161	61 ¼	62⅛ a ¼	80		96	18 ⅜		205	60 ⅞	11 ⅜	1		
16	160	61 ⅜	62¼ a 61⅝	79 ⅝		95 ⅜	18 ⅜	5 ¼	204	60 ⅛	11 ⅛	1		
17		61 ⅛	62⅛ a 61⅜	79 ¼		94 ⅛	18 ½	5 ⅜	203 ¼	59 ⅞	11 ¼	2	17 0 6	
19		60 ½	61⅜ a 60⅝	78		93						par	17 1 0	
20	158 ¼	60	60⅛ a ⅞	77 ⅞		93 ⅜	17 ⅞	5 ¼		58 ½	11	1s. pre.	17 1 6	
21	156	59 ½	60 a 60⅜	77		93	17 ⅞	5 ¼	199	58 ¼	11	par	17 1 6	
22	155	58 ⅞	59⅜ a 57½	76 ⅜	90 ½	91 ½	17 ⅞	5 ¼	191 ¼	57	10 ⅞	par		
23	155 ½	58 ⅜	57½ a 56⅞	76	89 ¼	90 ¼	17 ⅞		192	57 ½	10 ⅞	par		
24	152	57	56¾ a 54¾	75 ½	89 ¼	88 ¼	17	5 ⅛		55 ¾	10 ½	1s. pre.		
26	149 ½	56 ⅛	54¼ a 55½	73 ⅜	87	88 ¼	16 ½	5 ⅛		54	10 ⅜	1		
27	153 ½	58 ½	56 a 57⅜	75 ⅜	89 ⅝	90 ¼	17 ¼	5 ¼			10 ⅝	par		
28	152	57 ¼	56 a 57¼		90 ⅛	92 ¼	17 ¼	5 ¼		57	10 ½			

☞ In the 3 per Cent. consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in every other Article the highest Price only, the Long, Short, and Imperial Annuities excepted, which are given within a sixteenth of the highest Price. In the different Funds that are shut, the Prices are given with the Dividend till the Days of Opening.

excepted, which are given within a fixteenth of the higheſt Price. In the different Funds that are ſhut, the Prices are given with the Dividend till the Days of Opening.